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THE NATIONAL PROVISIONER.

The Organ of the Provision and Meat Industries of the United States.

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Vol. XVII.—No. 17.

NEW YORK AND CHICAGO, SATURDAY, OCTOBER 28, 1897.

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NEW YORK.

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17 and up	\$2.25
12 to 17 lbs.	1.95
9 " 12 "	1.65
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5 " 7 "	.95
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SHEEP AND LAMB SKINS, PELTS.

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H. F. Sturcke & Co. Chemists. See page 24.

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HAMMOND, IND. AND SOUTH OMAHA, NEB.

SHIPERS OF

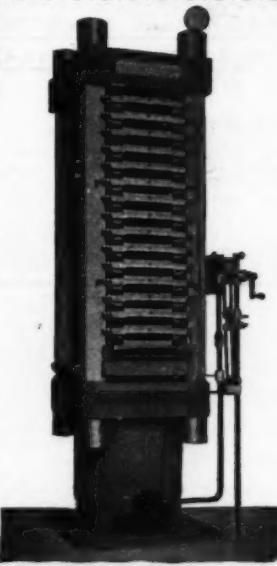
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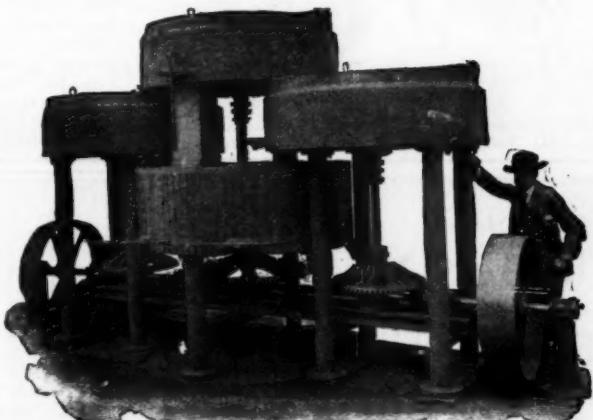
The Buckeye Iron AND Brass Works

DAYTON, OHIO.

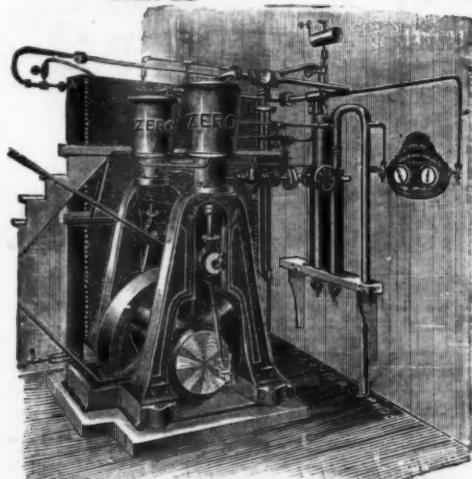
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Style of a 4 to 20 ton machine.

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Machines in operation show greater economy than any
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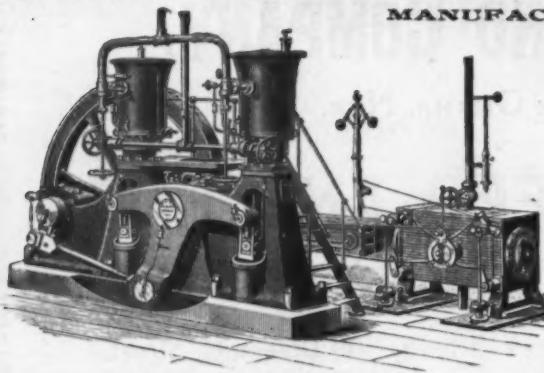
CHICAGO OFFICE:
Suite 83, McVicker's Theatre Bldg., No. 84 Madison Street.Style of a 1/2 to 3 ton
machine.ZERO
ECONOMICAL

THE EDW. P. ALLIS COMPANY,

MANUFACTURERS OF

Hercules and Reliance

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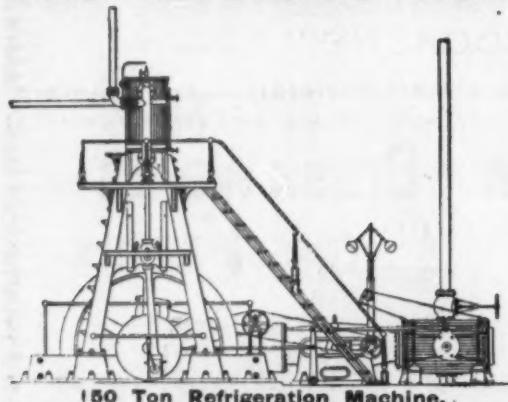
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Simplest. Best. Lowest Price.

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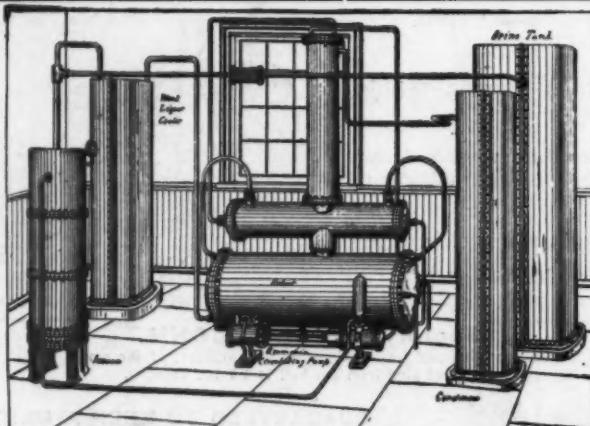
Uses Less Fuel, Than Any
Uses Less Water, Other System

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SOLICITED.



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The Triumph Ice Machine Co.

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AND
ICE MACHINERY

WE KNOW HOW

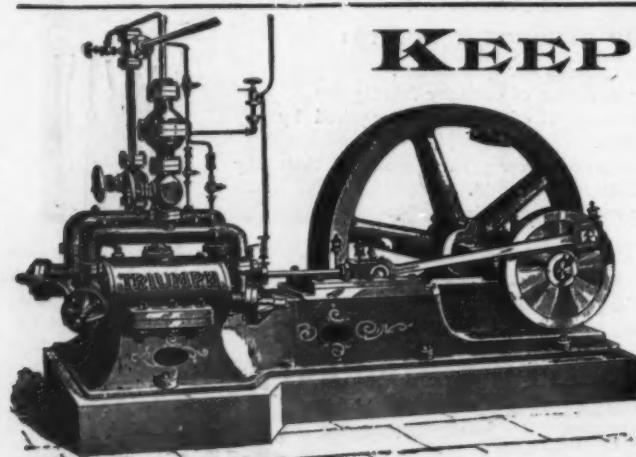
Estimates for Complete Plants
furnished on application.

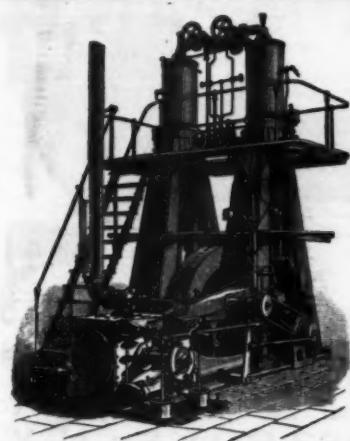
WRITE FOR CATALOGUE "A."

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CINCINNATI, OHIO.





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INCORPORATED 1883.

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High Speed Engines. Steam Boilers.

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FRANKLIN COUNTY, PA.



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President and Manager.

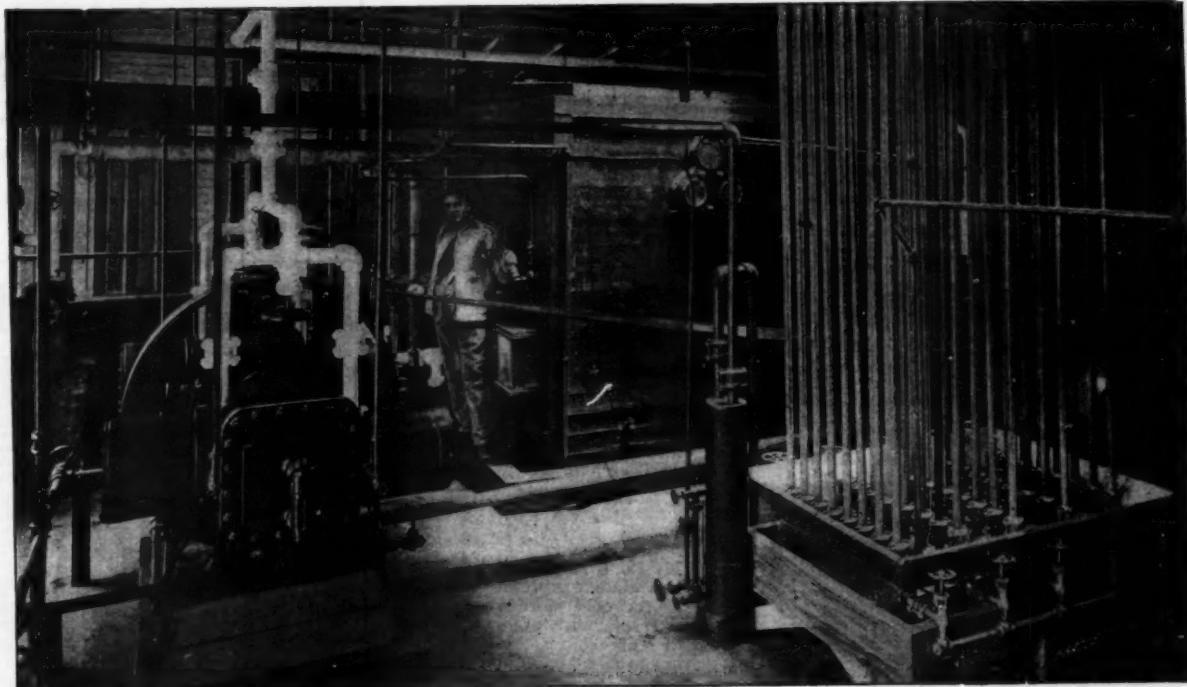
ROBERT WHITEHILL,
Secretary and Treasurer.

Machines—One
to 500 Tons
Capacity.

Ice Machines
and
Corliss Engines

~
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AND 64-PAGE
BOOKLET.

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Last week this space contained a cut of the meat room of the Cook County Hospital, Chicago, Ill., and referred to the new refrigerating plant which had been installed. The above shows it fully. The compressor is belted from the small engine in the background and hides the brine pump which is near the brine tank. The Condenser is of the vertical evaporative type, economical of water and easily handled. Such a plant is efficient, durable and convenient.

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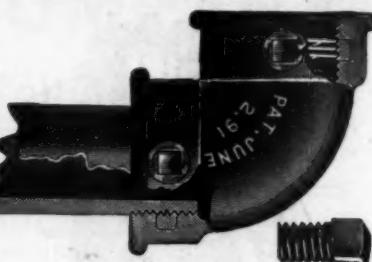
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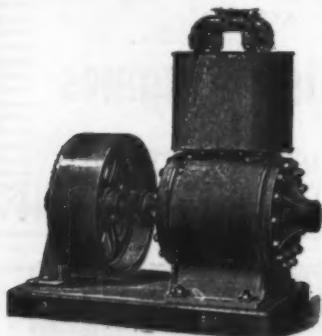
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LITTLE GOLDEN GATE
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MACHINES
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DOES YOUR Roof Leak?

How to Prolong the Life of an Old Roof.

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To be returned at our expense if not satisfactory.

This Anti-Rust Japan is also of highest value in protecting Metal Pipes, Smoke Stacks, Boiler Fronts and all Metal Work from rusting.

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FOR ALL PURPOSES.

Thermometers for
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My No. 3 Thermometer is made expressly for cold storage purposes, with range of scale from 20° below to 80° above zero Fahr.

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Thermometer. Storage-room
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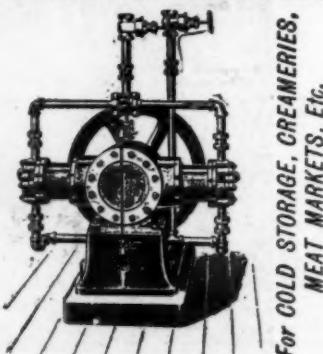
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REFRIGERATING
APPARATUS.

NO MOTIVE POWER.
NO SKILLED LABOR.

Have on Hand for Immediate Delivery
Continuous System 1, 2 and 4 Tons Capacity.
Intermittent System, 125, 350, 500
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RABBITS AND FISH AS COMPETITORS OF THE HOG.

It may not be generally known but it is a fact nevertheless that enormous quantities of rabbits caught every year in England and in Australia are either frozen or canned and shipped to the English markets. There they compete with pork which is eaten principally by the working men and lower classes in England. In a like manner mackerel and herrings compete with bacon and salted meats providing the catch is large and these articles of consumption can be bought at low price in Eng-

lish fishing ports. From this it appears that pork in some parts of the world is still a luxury which will be bought and consumed only when no cheaper food is to be had. The poor porker is hit in more than one way and has more enemies and competitors than we generally know of. The conclusion to be drawn from this is that it does not always pay to be "a hog," especially in England.

THE RECENT DECLINE IN LARD AND PROVISIONS.

Now that the smoke has cleared away from the battlefield and the losses can be counted, some very amusing stories come to light which show to the innocent outsider how dangerous it is to speculate in and how good it is to keep his hands off articles which are controlled solely by speculators and which can be moved up or down at will, if these speculators only find the slightest support for an attack upon values from the outside. After lard had considerably declined a week ago and after all the cannon of the yellow fever brigade had been turned upon its bulwarks and when everybody thought that bottom had nearly been reached, it suddenly dropped down another 30 or 40 points within two days and seemingly without reaching bottom yet. To those that are experienced in the markets, it was perfectly clear that the constant decline without the slightest reaction could be due to one cause only, and that was the selling of long stock. There is no doubt any more now that considerable long stock has been sold and had to be sold. It is related that a certain English packer and speculator and a representative of English syndicates, together with a confrère bought and kept lard all the way up from 3½ cents to 4½, not selling a single tierce until their joint holdings were in the neighborhood of 175,000 tierces. They talked 6 cents for lard and would not sell their holdings for less. Now it is a well-known fact that when it becomes known that such a quantity of long stock is held in one hand it hangs over the market as a constant menace especially if conditions should turn against the market. The yellow fever scare came and a certain other big packer and speculator aided by some Chicago packing houses began to hammer the market and incidentally started to dislodge that quantity of long stock mentioned above. The English holders and their friends successfully withstood the attacks and even accumulated a little more on the way down until the neighborhood of 4.40 for December options was reached, when they began to sell and the result was known. It is stated that they have sold by far the larger part of their holdings which have thus gone into more numerous and consequently stronger hands and this seems to account for the inherent strength which the market has displayed this week in spite of slight fluctuations. Foreign buyers as well as the large packers here are of the opinion that eventually we must see higher prices for our lard and provisions simply based on the large demand and larger consumption and we cannot but feel the same way, although the advance may not come for a month or two yet. It does not look to us as if the price of live hogs were going to be materially lower.

CAUSES OF DECLINE IN OLEO AND NEUTRAL LARD.

When we wonder to what we will ascribe the decline in the prices of oleo oil and neutral lard in the foreign markets, we should keep in mind one thing and that is if we continue to increase our exports of butter to England, as we have been doing during the last year, we naturally work indirectly against ourselves inasmuch as oleo oil and neutral

lard are used in the manufacture of artificial butter or margarine. The quantities of butter which are imported into England during one year are simply enormous. Russia sent 152,105 cwt. during 1896. Sweden increased her export from 310,809 cwt. to 323,829 cwt. Norway from 15,156 cwt. to 17,005 cwt. Denmark from 1,162,770 cwt. to 1,228,784 cwt. (exclusive of margarine), Holland from 191,201 cwt. to 234,469 cwt., and Belgium from 24,732 to 38,139 cwt. The United States last year more than doubled her supply, the quantities rising from 66,932 cwt. to 141,553 cwt.; Canada increased from 38,949 cwt. to 88,359 cwt.; while Argentine, which began exporting only in 1895, landed 15,763 cwt. Australia which used to have a fair foothold for supplying butter in Great Britain seems to lose under the competition of the United States and Canada, and while New South Wales still anticipates a large export this season, South Australia stopped shipments altogether during the past season, yielding to Continental and Transatlantic competition. The enormous quantities of butter thrown on the English market have naturally lowered the price and it is hard for artificial butter to compete with natural butter at low prices. This explains the decline in oleo oil and shows why neutral lard has been such a glut in the markets. We fear that during the winter months when butter can be shipped without danger of deteriorating there will be little improvement, but as soon as spring comes and warmer weather sets in oleo oil and neutral lard ought to be in demand again and butter ought to recede from its present position.

AUSTRALIAN EXPORT LAWS.

A very peculiar bill seems to emanate from the conference of the Australian Ministers of Agriculture this last summer. According to the A. P. Review the bill goes no further than to give Government inspectors power to forbid the export of produce (meat products) which are unfit for human food. On that score there would be no objection to the bill except that there is no ground for believing that Australian merchants would be so foolish and unreasonable as to export meats and meat products which could bring them into discredit in the European markets. The delay and expense necessary for the inspection, aside from the very dangerous precedent to give an unlimited power over a line of trade to an inspector, must of necessity work out its detriments with the Australian export trade. While Americans of course would have no cause to complain at any restriction placed upon their possible competitors in foreign markets, we are fairminded enough to see the great disadvantage under which Australian and Australasian packers, curers and boiling down works will be put by such a bill. It would be perfectly impossible to have such a bill passed by Congress on this side. It is a subject for the buyer of an article to determine whether he wants to buy it and we do not see any necessity for the Australian government to protect the English buyers. They, no doubt, are as good judges as the Australian government inspectors and they will not buy meats if they are unfit for human food, at least they will not sell them as food. It must not be forgotten that a good many articles emanate from a packing house which are not used for human food and are not sold nor bought as such. There is meat of the first, second and third grade and some of the latter class is perfectly wholesome and fit to be used either for canning purposes or for sausage-making purposes without being in any way detrimental to health and at the same time its appearance would not be such as to commend it very much to a buyer of fresh meats or to an inspector. Certain bony parts of a bullock, es-

meats to animals out of doors with fresh, especially when frozen, do not look at all appetizing, but for all that the meat is wholesome when frozen in a fresh state and can be used for canning and sausage making purposes. We believe that every merchant who has to build up a business will look out for himself and his reputation, since it is not so easy to establish same and a man who ships poor or rotten meats which are unfit for human food once will not ship them twice. His name would be put on the blacklist by his customers so quickly, whether in England or Germany, or in any other country, that with the close competition which now exists in all lines he could not possibly prosper and make a second shipment. Government inspection is all right to prevent packers from packing diseased animals which might happen where great quantities are slaughtered since not every disease can be fully diagnosed in the living animal but further than that the government should not go. We appreciate the paternal motives of the Australian Minister of Agriculture, but we believe that the Australian packers are of age and are smart enough to look out for themselves.

CHICAGO NOTES.

An effort is being made by the labor unions to start unions in the various branches of the packing business. A number of agitators are holding meetings now to formulate these unions amongst the employes of the packing houses at the Stock Yards. The Chicago Packing and Provision Co. is credited with having made considerable money on the recent decline in the market, especially in lard.

SWALLOWS MALLARD

In connection with the item in last week's issue regarding the transfer of the large soap factory of Lever Bros. from England to Pittsburgh, Pa., it is reported that the plant will employ 2,500 men, will cost \$1,000,000, and will be conducted on the profit sharing plan.

It is reported that Swift and Company have purchased the plant and business of Raewirth, Schodde & Co., of Chicago, manufacturers of Wool Soap, of "My Mammie Used Wool Soap" fame.

BUSINESS CHANGES.

Peter Grunell succeeds Frazier J. Reese in the meat business at Dover, Del.

Geo. J. Bauer has recently sold out his grocery and provision business at Washington, D. C.

J. G. Truitt has succeeded the firm of J. G. Truitt & Co. (live stock dealers), at La Grange, Ga.

Wm. Hassinger, groceries and meats, Rome City, Ga., has sold out his business.

W. H. Briggman, Ft. Wayne, Ind. (meats), has given a deed for \$3,500.

PROVISIONS AND LARD.

WEEKLY REVIEW.

All articles under this head are quoted by the *l*, except lard and hogs, which are quoted by the *e*, *t*, and *p* of *beef*, by the *bbl*, or *hds*.

SEE-SAW MARKETS, BUT RATHER A FIRMER TENDENCY. LARGER RECEIPTS OF HOGS. OUTSIDE SPECULATION LIGHT. EXPORT TRADING BETTER.

The developments this week in the position of hog products have hardly been disappointing. The trade latterly had given over the idea of an early adjustment of conditions that would be favorable to a decidedly regular, healthier look to the situation, and had been expecting much the slightly variable tendency of prices that has run along for several days. There has been much less forecasting the near future, although the advice of buying on all declines has been more generally indulged in. Statistically the outlook latterly has been rather more encouraging. The productions had diminished materially by comparison with last year at this time, while of meats and lard there is little doubt that an important reduction has been made in accumulations. But so long as the speculative sentiment lags, with the feeling prevailing among outsiders and exporters that there will not be a very strong interest among the packers to recover the tone of the products until the hog supply is more liberally marketed, there will naturally be a more or less marked absence of leaning to decidedly bullish ideas. Then besides, the tone has been slightly shaken up by the easier and comparatively low prices of corn, while the indifferent speculation is as well marked over grain generally, while there is at times more or less liquidation. There is needed more confidence on the part of the public generally over the stability of the several speculative situations, against which probable liberal export wants through the winter months do not at present enter into much consideration. The yellow fever reports continue as a factor, at times of a decided character, but with some sections South there has been recovery of cash trading to a fair extent. With foreign sources there has been a little more of a desire to buy than latterly through several weeks, but it has not been pronouncedly lively. There are fewer exports being made on oil contracts, and it is believed that the shipments have been rather closely made on the orders that had been closed out in the period of the height of the buying in the late summer.

Grain and provisions bought and sold for cash or carried on margins. Packing house products bought and sold on commission.

mer months. But there are comfortable assortments for the near future carried in most of the Continental and United Kingdom markets, while every easing up of values here or at least a failure to swing the position sharply from its recent tendency, makes all sources abroad even more unwilling to enter extensively on trading here. Most of the United Kingdom orders here through the past week have been for special lines of meats, and for limited quantities of lard, although the latter product seems to have inducing features for buying in indicating a future relatively steadier position than other products. Indeed there appears to be divided confidence in January lard, while some of it is spread over the next earlier month. With the considerable shipments of lard that have been made recently and the reduced production on the decided falling off in the receipts of hogs only latterly, while with the receipts of hogs this week, although increasing a little still not especially large, while upon most days under those of last year, there is every prospect that a material reduction will be shown in the supply of the product at the close of the month, while it is believed that the world's visible supply as well will be exhibited as decidedly less by the next monthly statement. Then again in meats, where it has been clear that for some time burdensome stocks of hams especially had been held at the West, a quickened distribution at the comparatively easy prices has sensibly diminished holdings, so that on view of the lighter average there had been a coming about in prices early in the week at the West of $\frac{1}{4}$ to $\frac{1}{2}$ cent, and increasing strength on other cuts. The South has been taking meats rather more generally through the past week. On the whole the amount of cash trading for the week is a little more encouraging and this includes as well rather

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(SEE PAGES 12, 27 AND 45 ALSO.)

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better buying, but more in a spasmodic way, in the interest of special sources in Europe. The Continent markets are perhaps the most reluctant to take hold freely, while they will hardly become decidedly liberal buyers until affairs here take on a more decided look. It is quite certain that if a little more courage was taken on over buying by speculators that with the current outturns of the products and the reductions that are being made in the late accumulations, that the market would hardly have to wait for the winter months for a quickening of prices, while prolonged steadiness over values would undoubtedly bring about satisfactory export interest. Any increase of distributions this week has been from Western markets. As concerns New York there is nothing as yet indicated of livelier demands for meats from the South or elsewhere, and our city cutters sustain prices more because they are low, markedly so by relation with hogs, but the fact that the West has had returning animation from its domestic channels as well as some improvement of its export trading, has been encouraging to the trade here, in the belief that wants will shortly show themselves in this direction. Of course an ordinary amount of business with the South is hardly possible for a month yet, at the end of which time, however, the alarm there over yellow fever will, without doubt, have subsided on the advancing season to decided frosts. Not only Western steam lard but refined lard here failed latterly to show materially improved trading, although the Continent has been taking moderate quantities of the latter steadily, but the English demand here for steam lard paused for a fully settled position, while it is also slack at the West, whatever now favorable basis has been possible there in the consideration of through freight rates. There has been as a slight unsettling factor, the freer receipts of hogs pointed out in our previous report, as possible for this week, after the light

movement of the previous week and which latter followed naturally the extensive shipments from farmers' hands through the long period of drouth. On Wednesday the supplies were especially liberal. But there is a more general opinion that the arrivals of the swine for the remainder of the season will go somewhat under those of last year, and thus the products have already had the sharpest influence from their abundance. But with the frequent changes in the prices of the hog products through the week, the market closes with little variation, as all declines are followed by reactions, and the speculative operations are more in the way of scalping. At the close of Wednesday, as compared with the week before, there was an advance of 7@10 for pork, and 2@5 points on lard and ribs.

Beef has become a little more confidently held here. It is not possible to buy the best brands of India mess except at an advance of 50c@\$1 per tierce. While there is only a small business with England, yet the belief is that important orders must come thence before the close of the year, while with the increased cost of cattle here, and the fact that plates are scarce and higher, there is the current strength. India mess, in tierces, quoted at \$14@\$16. Beef hams are moving out a little more freely in jobbing lots, but buyers of larger lots are scarce, while there are lower prices, with \$23@\$24 quoted.

Stocks of lard in New York, Oct. 15: 9,607 tcs. prime, 430 tcs. off grade, 965 tcs. stearine; total, 11,092 tcs., against 12,639 tcs. Oct. 1, and 16,244 tcs. this time last year.

Exports from the Atlantic ports last week: 4,000 bbls. pork, 12,743,962 lb lard, and 12,967,783 lb meats. Same week last year: 4,981 bbls. pork; 15,088,553 lb lard; 9,735,082 lb meats.

Shipments from Chicago last week: 5,932 bbls. pork; 8,752,308 lb lard; 20,263,618 lb meats. Same week last year: 6,912 bbls. pork; 15,556,534 lb lard; 21,885,755 lb meats.

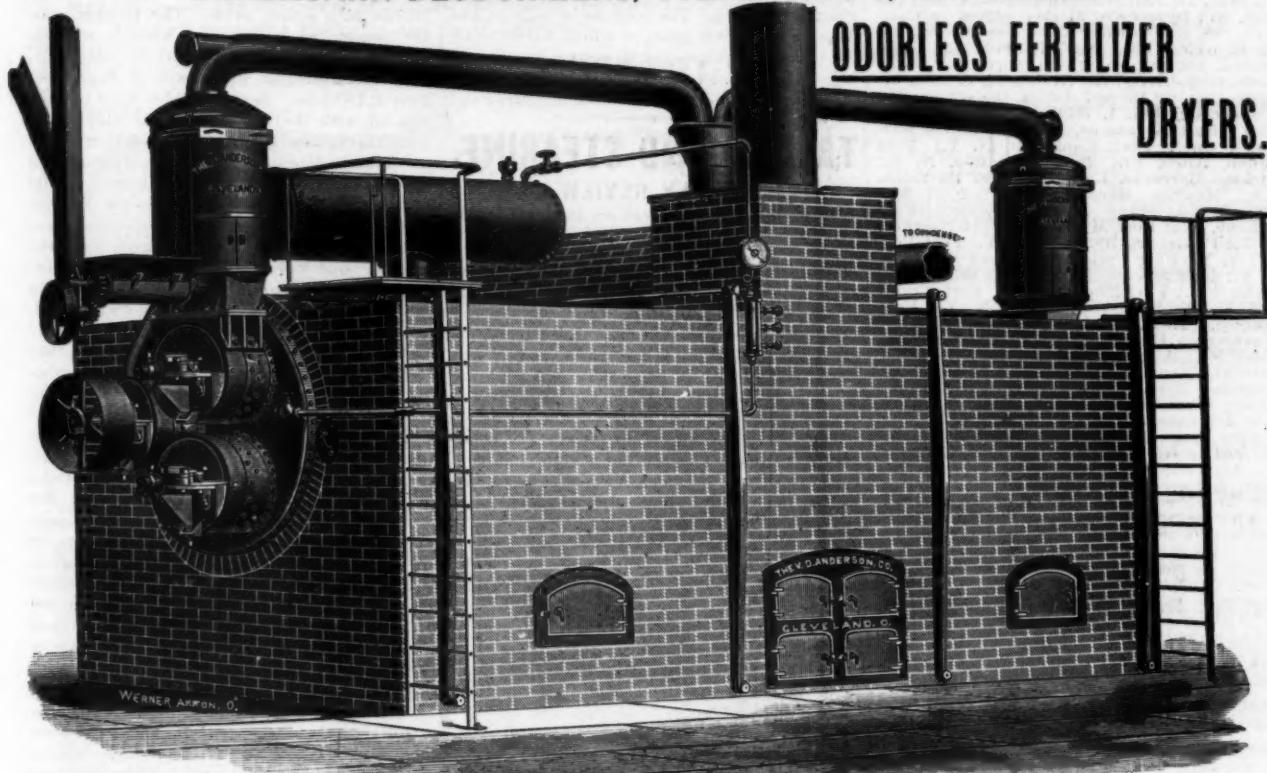
Last Saturday at Chicago the market opened lower on estimates of 165,000 hogs for the ensuing week. The outsiders had bearish ideas. But the English houses and Cudahy became buyers and soon brought about small reactions. There was after this to its close, a dull, slack look and an easier tendency. The market then seemed to be resting more upon the estimates of the supply of hogs turning out as indicated, while some of the trade leaders thought the estimate excessive. On Monday the opening was easy on the larger run of hogs, with a little selling of pork by outsiders at lower prices. Increased buying set in and the tone became firmer. Cudahy's brokers were the main buyers of December and January lard and pork, and lard was also taken more freely by Grieg & Wolf. There were larger export orders that day than upon any day in the previous week. The reports from the South were more hopeful of an early abatement of the yellow fever scare. It looked then to more of the trade as though the undertone was strong and that December and January deliveries were especially good property. After the small decline there was an advance of 25c. for pork, 15 points for lard, and 10@12 points for ribs. On Tuesday there was a decline at the opening of 5@7c. for pork, 5 points for lard, and 2@5 points for ribs, followed by a further yielding of 7@10c. for pork, 5 points for lard and 7 points for bacon, and closing 2@5 points above the inside prices. The selling was more by Cudahy, and of the entire list; while December pork was bought by Grieg & Wolf, and by the Anglo at the inside figures; while Armour bought December lard. The slight increase in the hog supply, and selling by commission houses on stop loss orders had brought about the early weakness,

while a fairly healthy tone seemed underneath the general market and good support was given the later dealings. On Wednesday the opening was very dull, with small declines, or of 2@5c. for pork, 2 points on lard, and partly 2 points on ribs, but became a little firmer and recovered all that had been lost. The offerings of the products were then of a reserved order, although the outside buying interest was light. But there was some buying by Grieg & Wolf and Logan, also by Hately, of January lard. Cudahy had sold December pork to Grieg & Wolf, and the market would have taken larger offerings. Armour reported a very fair cash trading. The receipts of hogs for the first time in some days had exceeded those of last year; they were 74,000 head, including 33,000 head at Chicago, while their prices were a trifle lower. They comprised, however, a greater number of poor quality. Last year, same day, the hog receipts were 69,000 head, including 31,000 head at Chicago. On Thursday the tone was further improved, although the amount of speculation was small, but the packers generally had better control while the outsiders were doing little. Armour was a buyer of December lard and there was some buying of Cudahy's brokers of pork, while lard was especially confidently held on the December and January deliveries. Pork opened 2@5c. higher, and advanced 7c. more, while lard and ribs after opening 2 points up, strengthened 7 points more. Cash trading at the West was very fair. The Cincinnati Price Current reported the packing for the week as 295,000 head, against 375,000 head, corresponding week last year. Chicago estimated its receipts of hogs for to-morrow (Friday) as 33,000 head.

On Monday at Chicago: Pork—October closed at \$7.85 nominal; December opened at \$7.65, sold up to \$7.92, closed at \$7.87@\$7.90; January opened at \$8.67, sold to \$8.90, closed at \$8.85. Lard—October closed at 4.35; November opened at 4.25, sold to 4.40, closed at 4.37; December opened at 4.40, sold to 4.55, closed at 4.52. Short ribs—October at 4.57, sold to 4.70, closed at 4.70 asked; December opened at 4.50, advanced to 4.62, closed at 4.57@4.60; January opened at 4.55, advanced to 4.67, closed at 4.62@4.65. Receipts of hogs at the West, 53,000 head, of which 36,000 head at Chicago; market 5c. lower. Last year, same day, receipts 62,900 head, including 43,400 head at Chicago. The New York market on that day showed cash Western steam lard offered at 4.70, while 120 tcs. city went at 4.35@4.40. Refined for Continent at 5c., for South American at 5.40, do., in kegs, at 6.50, and compound at 4@4%. Of pork sales were 200 bbls. mess at \$9.25 for new, with old at \$8.50@\$9; family, \$11@\$12.50; short clear, \$10.25@\$12.50. Beef at \$14@\$16 for city India mess; family at \$9.50@\$10.75; mess at \$7.25@\$8; plate at \$8.75@\$9.75. Beef rams at \$23@\$24. Cut meats have sales of 30,000 lb pickled bellies at 6@6@1/2 for 12-lb average; 6@1/2 for 14-lb average, and 6@7 for 10-lb average. Hogs at 5@5% to 5% for pigs.

On Tuesday, at Chicago: Pork—October closed \$7.70 nominal; December opened \$7.80, sold to \$7.85, back to \$7.70, closed \$7.75; January opened \$8.80, sold down to \$8.65, up to \$8.72, closed \$8.72. Lard—October closed 4.30 nominal; December opened 4.32@4.35, sold down to 4.27, up to 4.32, closed 4.32 asked; January opened 4.47@4.50, sold down to 4.45, closed 4.47 asked. Short ribs—October opened at 4.55 asked, closed 4.55 nominal; December opened at 4.55, sold down to 4.47, up to 4.50, closed 4.47 bid; January opened at 4.60, sold to 4.62, down to 4.52, closed at 4.55 asked. Receipts of hogs West, 56,000 head, including 26,000 head at Chicago; market good, hogs steady; others weaker. Last year,

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PROPOSALS.

PROPOSALS FOR FRESH BEEF.—Office Chief Commissary, Governors Island, N. Y., Sept. 21, 1897.—Sealed proposals, in triplicate, will be received at their offices by Commissaries of following posts, respectively, until 12 o'clock M. Nov. 1, 1897, and then opened, for furnishing and delivering at the posts, respectively, the fresh beef, in bulk, required for use thereof during the six months commencing Jan. 1, 1898, viz.: Fort Adams, R. I.; Fort Barrancas, Fla.; Columbus Barracks, Ohio; Fort Columbus, N. Y.; Fort Ethan Allen, Vt.; Fort Hamilton, N. Y.; Jackson Barracks, La.; Key West Barracks, Fla.; Madison Barracks, N. Y.; Fort McHenry, Md.; Fort McPherson, Ga.; Fort Monroe, Va.; Fort Myer, Va.; Fort Ningara, N. Y.; Plattsburgh Barracks, N. Y.; Fort Porter, N. Y.; Fort Preble, Me.; Fort Schuyler, N. Y.; Fort Slocum, N. Y.; St. Francis Barracks, Fla.; Fort Thomas, Ky.; Fort Trumbull, Conn.; Fort Wadsworth, N. Y.; Fort Warren, Mass.; Fort Washington, Md.; Washington Barracks, D. C.; Allegheny Arsenal, Pa.; Augusta Arsenal, Ga.; Columbia Arsenal, Tenn.; Frankford Arsenal, Pa.; Kennebec Arsenal, Me.; Springfield Armory, Mass.; Watertown Arsenal, Mass.; Watervliet Arsenal, N. Y.; West Point, N. Y., and Willets Point, N. Y. Proposals will also be received stating price at which contractor will deliver to commissary fresh beef, to be, when delivered, of temperature not greater than 50 degrees Fahrenheit. Right is reserved to reject in whole or in part, any or all bids. For information apply to commissaries of posts. Each proposal should be inclosed in a sealed envelope, marked "Proposals to be opened Nov. 1, 1897," and addressed to commissary of post to which it relates. C. A. WOODRUFF, Major, Chief Com'ty.

at 4.70, and 50 tcs. city at 4.40. There were 200 bbls. pork sold at \$9.25 for new mess, 4,000 lb pickled bellies, 12-lb average, at 6 1/4; 750 pickled shoulders at 5 1/2; 1,600 pickled hams at 7 1/2@8 1/4. Hogs at 5% for bacon to 5 1/2 for pigs. Other prices throughout were on the day before.

On Wednesday, at Chicago: Pork—October closed at \$7.75 nominal; December opened at \$7.72@7.75, sold to \$7.82, closed at \$7.80 asked; January opened at \$8.67, sold to \$8.75, back to \$8.70, closed \$8.72. Lard—October closed at 4.30; December opened at 4.30, sold to 4.32, closed 4.30@4.32; January opened at 4.45, sold to 4.47, closed at 4.45@4.47. Short ribs—October opened at 4.55 bid, sold to 4.57, closed 4.55 nominal; December opened at 4.47, sold to 4.50, closed 4.50 asked; January opened at 4.52, sold to 4.57, closed at 4.55. The New York market had a sale of 150 tcs. Western steam at 4.70, and 125 tcs. city at 4.40, while refined was quoted at 4.95 for Continent, 5.40 for South America, 6% for do, in kegs. Compound at 4 1/2@4%. Also sales of 150 bbls. new mess pork at \$9.25. Other prices of the products had not changed from the day before. Hogs at 5 1/2@5% and 5% for pigs.

On Thursday, at Chicago: Pork—October closed \$7.82 nominal; December opened at \$7.82, sold to \$7.90, closed at \$7.87; January opened at \$8.77, sold to \$8.77, closed at \$8.82. Lard—October closed at 4.37 nominal; December opened at 4.32, sold to 4.42, closed at 4.40; January opened at 4.50, sold to 4.57, closed at 4.55. Ribs—October opened at 4.57, sold up to 4.62, closed at 4.62; December opened at 4.50@4.52, sold up to 4.57, closed at 4.57; January opened at 4.57, sold up to 4.65, closed at 4.62. At New York: Western steam was firmer, with Western steam at 4.75; city steam at 4.40 bid and 4.50 asked.

Refined for Continent at 5. Of cut meats sales of 8,000 lb pickled bellies, 12-lb average at 6 1/4@6 1/2, and 11,000 lb do, at 6 1/4@7 for 10-lb average, and 6 1/2 for 14-lb average, with 1,000 pickled hams at 7 1/2, and 400 pickled shoulders at 5 1/2. The receipts of hogs at the West were 60,500 head, of which 30,000 head at Chicago, with a fairly active but barely steady market. Last year receipts were 50,300 head, including 28,600 head at Chicago.

TALLOW AND STEARINE.

WEEKLY REVIEW.

All articles under this head are quoted by the lb. except animal oils, which are quoted by the gallon.

TALLOW.—The conditions of the market which were pointed out in our previous weekly review, and the indications then that the drift of the situation would be to an easier basis, were definitely borne out on the resumption of trading this week. On Tuesday a sale of city in hogheads was made at 3 1/2c., and on Wednesday one lot at a further decline of 1-10c., or at 3 5/16c. There the position stood dull and rather tame. The point about the market is the impossibility of getting export interest, and the necessity of the weekly make being absorbed by the local soap consumers. Just here comes in this difficulty: When tallow had its advancing tendency a little while since, the soap trade overbought, and the grocery trade feeling that soap was also likely to advance, also took in to some little extent enough of a supply of manufactured goods against the probability. Therefore, just at present, the soap makers are missing some portion of the trading in their goods, and they are not encouraged over buying tallow, while feeling that they need not be at all hurried over taking up the offerings of tallow in consideration of its statistical position, in the liberal accumulations of city, in store here, and the full holdings back in the country by those parties who have been expecting for some time that the market would turn about from its weakness and assume some of the strength that it manifested when speculative and other demands were not only on in full force on tallow, but for hog and beef fats generally. Of course it would not take long to reinvest the position with courage in the event of interest from foreign markets, and particularly if France should once more enter the market. But we are sorry to say that the prospects of export demands grow smaller with each successive shading of prices. It is hard to get shippers interested on a declining market, although ultimately a price might come about in a drift that way to put the value to an interesting basis, and to make it apart from the competition of the rather large supplies of foreign makes that are held on the other side, and particularly in the English market. But recently, through up to the present time, the exporters have been keeping their bids on city tallow here about 1/4c. under the rates made from our home trade. At one time, only recently, 3 1/2c. could have been made from the shippers; but with our market now down to 3 5/16c. their bidding has gone off in a corresponding degree, or what is now probably more decided, exporters are practically out of the market. Back of all of the weakness is essentially the fact that the provision list fails to come out of its recent dull condition of business to bring about confidence over

buying, and with which beef fats would sympathize, while with the dulness direct features are the full supplies of tallow itself and the apprehension of the foreign markets over an ability to handle the full supplies of Australian at a steady price. The London market became most depressed when it was announced early this month that the shipments from Australia for the month of September were 9,100 tons. Several cables went to London all with that amount as the shipments; notwithstanding it was shown latterly that an error had been made in the statement of the shipments, and that the amount should have been cabled as 4,227 tons, the English market failed to recover its tone, while since it has sympathized in some degree with the general tame look of the positions for the fat product in other countries. The stock now in London is nearly 41,000 casks, notwithstanding some heavy deliveries that had been made there for the Continent. Of course that showing of stock is not up to the maximum, as it has been exceeded once or twice in late years by at least 20,000 casks, but it is beyond the average quantities held, and is on the whole a burdensome holding in the conditions of general business. The productions of tallow upon the New York market are not especially large. The make of city is now about 700 hds. weekly. Fat is not plenty as compared with last year. It will be recollected that about this time in the previous season the weekly make of city was from 900 hds. to 1,000 hds. city, while it had reached only a few weeks before that time, for a period within a fortnight, the largest quantity ever turned out here, or to equal about 1,200 hds. weekly, while the more extensive production then was as well noted all over the country. But at that time there was a good export business to relieve the markets in this country of their makes, while now all movements here depend upon the home wants. There is more city tallow to sell this week than last, as the make then had been well sold ahead on the takings of some large lots by the home trade about a fortnight since, yet two of the melters, making together 125 hds. weekly, are sold ahead even for this week, leaving about 575 hds. for this week's offerings of fresh made goods from melters' hands, and which includes about 200 hds. that go in weekly on contracts. There are some melters from the interior in town, and they are quite ready to sell their makes at prices they refused early in the week, while the soap trade, being fairly well stocked up, are fighting very close on the prices, especially in view of the dragging look to the market. The competition among the city melters over securing supplies of fat still keeps along, and comprising as it does interest that way among the larger melters, there is brought about in instances prices for fat that are not justified by the conditions of the tallow or stearine market. The London sale on Wednesday was simply cabled as "unchanged," with no report of quantities offered or sold. Reports from Boston said that a round lot of tallow, in tierces, had been sold at 3 1/2c., and that 3 1/2c. was further bid for shipment. On Monday there was nothing done here in city. On Tuesday, a sale of 100 hds. city was made at 3 1/2c., and 60,000 pounds country made at 3 1/2c. for poor to

(Continued on page 18.)

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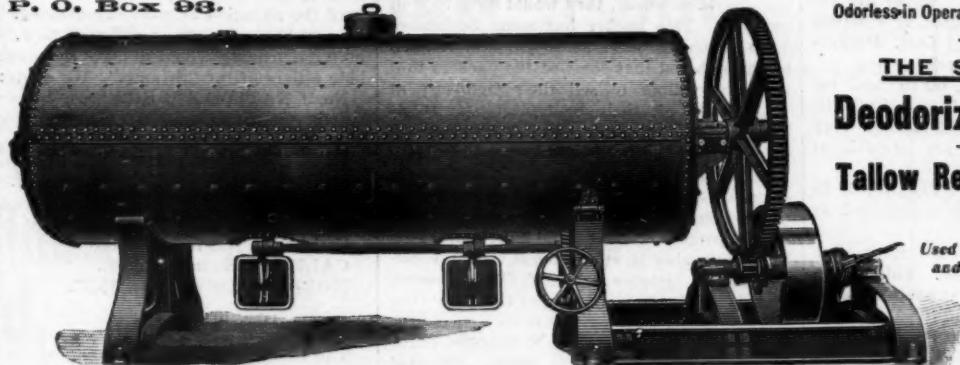
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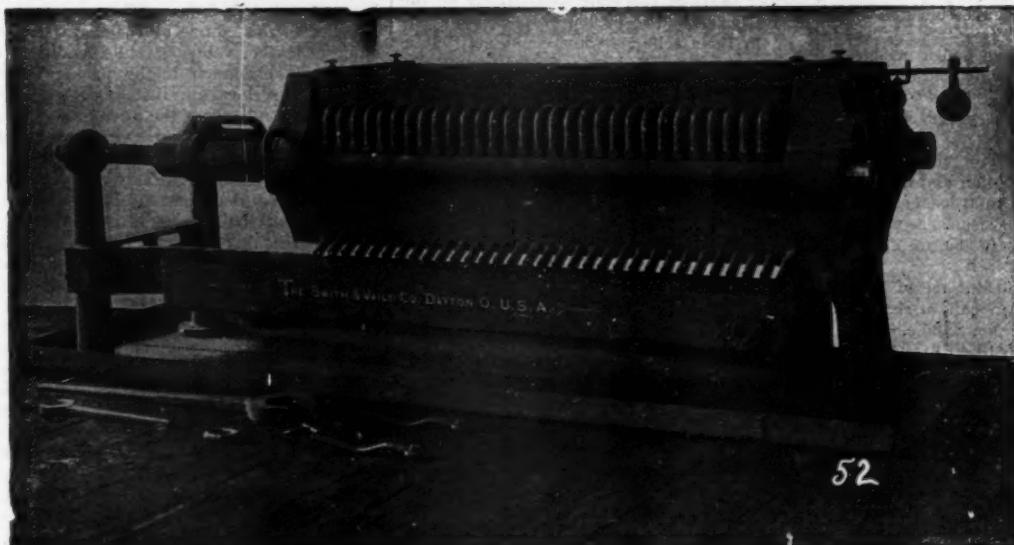
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HIDE AND SKIN MARKETS. CHICAGO.

PACKER HIDES.—Despite the quiet trading prices are well maintained and packers very stiff in their views. The fact that leather is moving indifferently is responsible for the calm hide situation. Stocks are exceedingly low, which, of course, is a strong factor in the maintenance of values. Packers and tanners are awaiting developments.

No. 1 NATIVE STEERS, 60 lb and up, free of brands, unquestionably constitute the principal feature in the present market. Very few are available and they are quotable at 11@11½c.

No. 1 BUTT BRANDED STEERS, 60 lb and up, are quiet and firmly maintained at 10@10½c.

COLORADO STEERS, 60 lb and up, are rather more generous in supply. This is particularly true of the heavier stock. Colorados are now offering at 9@9½c.

No. 1 TEXAS STEERS, 60 lb and up, are very firm, although the call has been limited. They are offering at 10½@10½c.

- No. 1 NATIVE COWS, free of brands, 55 lb and up, are in light supply and have had a fairly active call. They have sold at 10½c.; under 55 lb, 10½@10½c.

BRANDED COWS have had a good call, several thousand hides having sold on a basis of 9½c.

NATIVE BULLS are very firm and offering at 9½c.

COUNTRY HIDES.—The principal demand is for local consumption and about absorbs receipts, which are retarded because of the backwardness of the season. A majority of the offerings are said to be of superior grade.

No. 1 BUFFS, 40 to 60 lb, free of brands and grubs, have had a fair call. Sales were made on a basis of 9½c.; No. 2, 8½c.

No. 1 EXTREMES, 25 to 40 lb, have had a considerable call, which fact has had a most exhilarating effect on the ideas of holders. Sales were made at 10@10½c., some of the packers having declined to dispose of their holdings at less than the latter figure.

BRANDED STEERS AND COWS are nominally quotable at 8@8½c. flat. This stock is at present "flat" in every sense of the word.

HEAVY COWS, 60 lb and up, free of brands and grubs, sold freely in small instalments. Sales were made at 9½c., much stock now being held at 9½c.; No. 2, 9c.

NATIVE BULLS are not in much demand. Some sold on the 8c. basis.

CALFSKINS, 7 to 15 lb, are in light supply. No. 1 country skins are firm at 13½c., while No. 2 bring 11½c.

KIPS, 15 to 25 lb, are offering at 11@11½c. for ones, and 10½c. for twos.

DEACONS, under 7 lb, are held firmly at 47½@50.

SLUNKS, 25c. **HORSE HIDES** range in prices from \$3.15 to \$3.25.

SHEEPSKINS.—High prices are interfering to some extent with sales. Stocks continue scarce and closely sold up. The appended quotations reflect the strength of the market:

PACKER PELTS, \$1@\$1.10. **COUNTRY PELTS,** 45@75c. **COUNTRY SHEARLINGS,** 25@45c. **PACKER LAMBS,** 90@95c. **COUNTRY LAMBS,** 30@75c.

KANSAS CITY.

There is no doubt but that the firmness of one of the large packers has in a measure sustained some grades of hides; his firmness on the point of demanding 11½c. for native

steers and 10½c. for Texas steers has in a measure held up the Texas market of declining for the present take off to the even money of 10c., but it must be remembered that the position of this packer is strengthened by the fact if any hides fit for prompt shipment are wanted by a tanner, he can only buy them of this packer alone. The other packers are so closely sold up that if one should purchase, they would have to wait on cure. This packer has some September Texas steers to offer at 10½c., still it must be remembered that some of the packers that are now willing to sell their October's at 10½c., sold all their September at 10½c. Therefore the firmness of the large packer is only saving his own back by the skin of the teeth. The demand of 11½c. for native steers of September take off only evens him with competitors having already sold the largest portion of their September's at 11½c. The impression is still general that the latter end of October take off, Texas steers, will go for even money, also at the same time the impression is general that as soon as the grubbing is given on the November Texas they will readily sell for 10c. Branded cows are seemingly in a very firm position. Take for instance one of the packers who in former years at this time would range all the way from 30,000 to 50,000 branded cows unsold in their cellar, to-day could not sell a single car of branded cows fit for prompt delivery. The other packers are about in a similar position. Colorados are closely sold up at 9c. Butt brands are in no large supply and valued at 10@10½c. It is only repeating an old story that native cows, heavies and lights, are very closely sold up; in fact, not a car of heavies or lights could be sold in this city at present writing for prompt shipment. Native steers seemingly firm at 11c.; lights 10c.

SHEEPSKINS.—During the past week some sales of shearlings were made at the even \$1. The packers had tried their best to get the \$1.05, then the \$1.02½ and finally broke to the dollar, at which some were sold. One of the packers who did not think so much of the market, cleaned out at 97½c. Lambs were sold at 85c., but it must be acknowledged that some of the lambs were very light and small indeed; 85c. is what one may call a "mighty good" price. On the whole the market was fairly cleaned up, with the exception of one packer who would sell a few thousand more at the dollar, but talks as if he were giving a first-class chromo to show his appreciation of the good sense of the buyer at this price.

BOSTON.

Hides, while in slightly better request than they were last week, are by no means in normal demand. Eastern tanners, always conservative, are especially so now because of the vague leather situation. This latter looks a little better at present, but Boston never buys on contingencies, and the tanners will "make assurance doubly sure" before they place any hide orders of appreciable size.

BUFF HIDES, 9½c. **NEW ENGLAND HIDES,** 9½@9¾c. flat and nominal.

CALFSKINS are firm and commanding the outside price.

SHEEPSKINS are firmly maintained in price, although sales are comparatively light.

PHILADELPHIA.

Trade has revived somewhat and the "high dollar" prevails. We continue last week's figures:

CITY STEERS, 9½@10c. **CITY COWS,** 9@9½c. **COUNTRY STEERS,** 9@9½c. **COUNTRY COWS,** 8½@9½c.

BULLS (all weights), 8c.

CALFSKINS.—The market is much firmer in tone than it was last week.

SHEEPSKINS.—The demand is excellent in the face of light receipt. Sheepskins bring from 75c. to 85c.

NEW YORK.

Receipts are light and prices strong. Large sales of natives are reported. The packers regard the situation as most encouraging. The tanners naturally take a different view. Any material trading would quickly clean out the hide cellars of the "Swamp." We quote:

No. 1 NATIVE STEERS have had a very active call on a basis of 11c. This stock is now offering at 11½c.

BUTT-BRANDED STEERS, 10@10½c.

SIDE-BRANDED STEERS, 9@9½c.

CITY COWS, 9½@9¾c.

NATIVE BULLS, 8½c.

COUNTRY COWS, 8½@9c.

CALFSKINS (see page 46).

HORSE HIDES (citys), \$3.25.

SUMMARY.

The comparatively light trading of the past week can be largely ascribed to the fact that the packers are keeping a tenacious grasp of a considerable portion of their holdings, in the hope of a better figure. They are probably impelled to this course by the slight strengthening of leather values. While conditions are unquestionably much in the packers' favor, there is a serious question as to whether it will pay to follow up the advantage, if such it may be called, afforded by such an immaterial change for the better. It would seem, in view of the disparity between hide and leather prices, that it would be infinitely better to permit the tanners to avail themselves of this breathing spell. It will require time to educate the buyers of rough and sole leather to higher prices, which, as a matter of fact, they are antagonizing more bitterly than the tanners are resisting the high prices of hides. The prices which the tanner must get to come out even are a serious barrier to the present sale of leather. There is little doubt that if the present scarcity of hides continues the packers will be enabled to enforce almost any demand, but the question is, will the compulsion of a price which the tanner cannot afford to pay redound to the profit of the packer in the end? This is a question which the packers themselves are more competent to decide than any one else, as they can base their opinion on that soundest of all foundations, past experience.

CHICAGO PACKER HIDES

No. 1 natives, 60 lb and up, 11@11½c.; **No. 1 butt-branded,** 60 lb and up, 10@10½c.; **Colorado steers,** 9@9½c.; **No. 1 Texas steers,** 10@10½c.; **No. 1 native cows,** 10½c.; under 55 lb, 10½@10½c.; **branded cows,** 9½c.; **native bulls,** 9½c.

CHICAGO COUNTRY HIDES

No. 1 buffs, 40 to 60 lb, 9½c.; **No. 2, 8½c.** **No. 1 extremes,** 25 to 40 lb, 10@10½c.; **branded steers and cows,** 8@8½c. flat; **heavy cows,** 60 and up, 9½@9½c.; **No. 2, 9c.**; **native bulls,** 8c.; **cafekins,** 13½c. for No. 1; **No. 2, 11½c.**; **kips,** 11½@11½c. for No. 1; 10½c. for No. 2; **deacons,** 47½@50c.; **slunks,** 25c.; **horse hides,** \$3.15@\$3.25; **sheepskins,** **packer pelts,** \$1@\$1.10; **country pelts,** 45@50c.; **country shearlings,** 25@45c.; **packer lambs,** 90@95c.; **country lambs,** 30@75c.

BOSTON

Buff hides, 9½c.; **New England hides,** 9½@9¾c.

PHILADELPHIA

Country steers, 9@9½c.; **country cows,** 8½@9½c.; **country bulls,** 8c.

NEW YORK

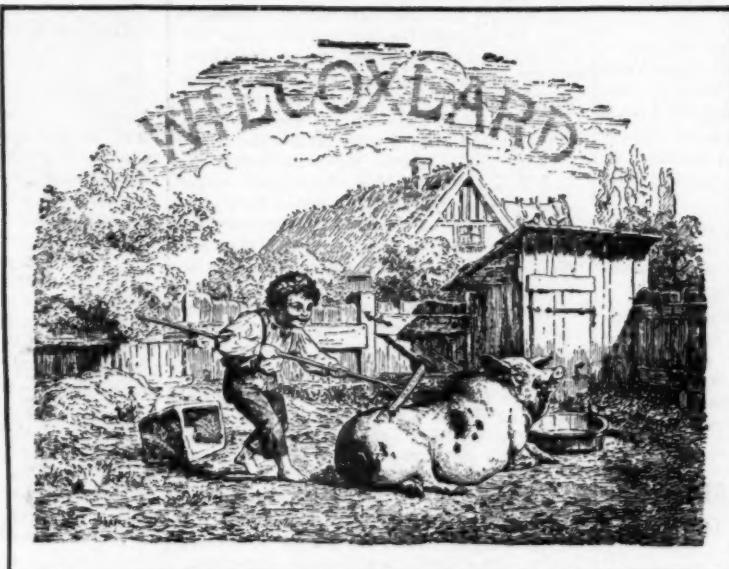
No. 1 native steers, 60 lb and up, 11@11½c.; **butt-branded steers,** 10@10½c.; **side-branded steers,** 9@9½c.; **city cows,** 9½@9¾c.; **native bulls,** 8½c.; **country cows,** 8½@9½c.; **cafekins,** see page 46; **horse hides,** \$3.25.

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Lard.

W. J. WILCOX & CO.



The
Globe
Brand.

Established 1862.

REFINERS FOR EXPORT ONLY.

Established 1842.

JOHN P. SQUIRE & CO.'S
PURE
KETTLE- RENDERED LEAF LARD
21, 23, 25
Faneuil Hall Market, BOSTON, MASS. 39 and 40
North Market Street.

Incorporated 1882.

FRANK DIESEL CAN CO.

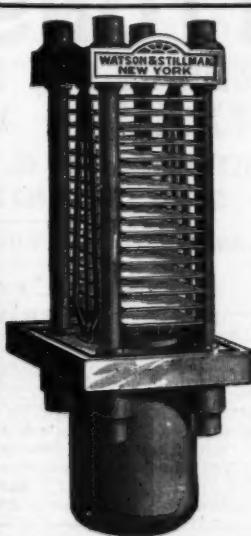


MANUFACTURERS OF
Lard Pails and Meat Cans,
PLAIN AND DECORATED.

Tin Cans and Sheet Metal Work of
all kinds.

STEWART AVENUE,
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Hydraulic Presses
PUMPS.

Over 100 Varieties.

FILTER PRESSES,
PRESS CLOTHS, VALVES,
GAUGES AND FITTINGS.

THE WATSON-STILLMAN CO.,
202 EAST 43d STREET,
Send for Catalogue
A. B.

NEW YORK, U. S. A.

OUR YELLOW BOOK
SEE COUPON PAGE 22.

HIDELETS.

The C. W. Phillips Co. is a new corporation formed under the laws of Maine for the purpose of buying and selling hides and tanning leather. Paid in capital, \$50,000.

Titus Gehr, of the well known firm of hide brokers, Gehr & Gordner, whose New York office is on Gold street, is at present visiting his family in Pennsylvania.

Carroll S. Page, the "King of Calfskin," visited the Swamp last Monday.

James R. T. McCarroll, of the American Leather Co., of 16 Spruce street, New York City, arrived in this city on the Lucania. He has been in Europe during the past six weeks.

Gustav Binger, of the well known Spruce street, New York City, house of Shattuck & Binger, has returned from an extended tour through Europe.

It is reported that G. F. Swift, of Swift and Co., Chicago, contemplates the erection of a \$75,000 dwelling at the corner of Ellis avenue and 49th street.

W. Straus, of W. Straus & Sons, the well-known Newark, N. J., tanners, arrived home from Europe last week. His return was made the occasion of a reception by his employés, who serenaded Mr. Straus with a brass band and the usual accompaniments.

TALLOW AND STEARINE.

(Continued from page 14.)

3½c. for prime. On Wednesday, sale of 50 hds. city at 3 5-16c., and 70,000 pounds country at 3½c. At Chicago the market was slack, while the stocks were steadily, moderately accumulating; a sale there had been made of 500 tcs. choice packers at 3½c. Quotations there: packers, 3½c. for prime; 2½c. for No. 2, 3½c. for No. 1 city renderers, 3½c. for No. 1 country, and 2½c. for No. 2 do. On Thursday, the New York market looked as though a sale of city would be made late at 3½c., or a further decline of 1-16c.; that price was the best bid, although the seller was trying to get 3 5-16c. If the sale goes through it will be found noted in our "Supplementary Report" on page 42 of this publication. The 200 hds. that go in weekly on contracts will, in the event of the sale at 3½c., go in at that price, except 50 hds. of it, which was unexpectedly taken in the day before on the basis of the sale then noted at 3 5-16c. Of country made, sales of 125,000 pounds at 3½c. for prime, while 30,000 pounds choice, or edible quality, had been sold at 3½c.

OLEO STEARINE.—It is a short story this week so far as bringing out anything new or materially interesting. The remarkable decline within a few weeks from 6½c., its price upon the New York market, to 4½c., at which lower figure it had sold last week, as then noted, naturally makes pressers feel that the market has gone low enough. Yet there is as much want of faith among the lard refiners, or at least an unwillingness among them, to closely buy the offerings as at any time latterly. The lard refiners had secured a fair supply for near use when the price broke to 4½c., while they are not anxious to contract much ahead. Of course the slow condition of the compound lard trading and the fact that the entire provision market lacks snap, accounts for the current indifference over taking up the offerings of the stearine. At the same time there is not much of a supply on offer here from pressers' hands, as they will be busy to some extent this and next week in making deliveries on the old business. But there is a desire to sell by the men upon this market, and at 4½c. laid down

here, where the price is nominally 4½c. at its home point, and which is not responded to by the local lard refiners because, as they express it, "We have got enough stearine to get along with and we will wait and see the developments of the provision market and the prospects for compound lard." The shadows of export trading, which were observed last week, have now disappeared, notwithstanding the foreign markets would be able to do now better than then. But the weakness here latterly has been naturally paralyzing to large or vigorous trading from sources that would make quick work of accumulations. For all of that it does not look as though the market could be shaken up further materially to easier prices, although the pressers here, if they should make a material surplus, would probably find a market for it no matter the conditions of demand, in their usual recent desire to keep the goods well sold up and to make the most of the fairly satisfactory demands for the oil upon the Dutch markets. There were sales in New York on Tuesday of 100,000 pounds of the stearine at 4½c., since which time there have been sellers at 4½c., and dull bidding, while in Chicago offers to sell at 4½c. and 4½c. bid, and laid down here at 4½c. On Thursday in New York there was not much further done; there were sellers at 4½c., and 25,000 pounds brought that price, while Chicago was offering to sell at 4½c., and it was the belief there that if 4½c. had been bid for a large lot it would have been accepted, although 50,000 pounds had been sold there at 4½c.

LARD STEARINE has hardly a decided market. The article is practically under neglect here since the refiners have enough of a supply for the current business in refined

(Continued on page 22.)

H. H. FERGUSON, President. R. C. WAGGENER, Treasurer. J. J. GAFFREY, Secretary.

KENTUCKY REFINING CO.

LOUISVILLE, KY., U. S. A.

Refiners of All Grades of

COTTONSEED OIL.

"ECLIPSE" BUTTER OIL.

SUMMER { White 1/8 Oil.
Yellow C/S Oil.

"SNOWFLAKE" PRIME SUMMER WHITE.

WINTER PRESSED { White C/S Oil.
Yellow C/S Oil.

SUMMER AND WINTER WHITE "MINERS" OIL. YELLOW AND WHITE COTTONSEED STEARINE.

CRUDE C/S OIL. "RED STAR" SOAP. SOAP STOCK.

TANK CARS FURNISHED FREE FOR SALES OR PURCHASES.

SPECIALTIES:

"SNOWFLAKE" PRIME SUMMER WHITE. This oil is prepared especially for Lead Compounders; is sweet and wholesome, being bleached without a particle of acid. A trial means you will use no other.

"ECLIPSE" BUTTER OIL. A strictly choice Vegetable Oil, selected and prepared especially for Butter Manufacturers; equaled by none other for quality and uniformity.

"DELMONICO" COTTON OIL. This brand of Cooking Oil needs no introduction: speaks for itself, and for Culinary Purposes is synonymous with finest.

"NONPAREIL" SALAD OIL. A strictly Winter Pressed Oil, prepared expressly for Druggists, Culinary and Salad Purposes: guaranteed to remain bright and limpid at 32° Fahr.

KENTUCKY REFINING CO.'S "WINTER PRESSED OILS. Guaranteed pure and to remain bright and limpid at 32° Fahr. The very best made for any climate.

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COTTONSEED OIL. WEEKLY REVIEW.

All articles under this head are quoted by the gallon, except Corn Oil, which is quoted by the 100 lbs.
RATHER FIRMER MARKET.—BUTTER EXPORT BUSINESS.

The market has a healthier look, while it is rather livelier in the way of trading with exporters. It had been counted upon last week as rather certain that it was a matter only of hours rather than days when exporters would be attracted by the prices then existing for cotton oil. There had been observed, as then noted, a disposition to touch the market here for rather liberal quantities when the price was slightly above the inside figure of 23c. for prime yellow, but that the manifested weakness from 24c. down had brought about the feeling to see the elimination of the weakness. Exporters began buying at 23c., and have since followed the market up to 23½c. at 23½c., although they secured the greater part of the supply they momentarily needed at 23½c., while later the position came plump to 23½c., while some special lots on brand brought more money. Thus there were 2,500 bbls. prime yellow sold at 23½c., while 1,900 bbls. special brand sold at 24½c. It is believed that a fair portion of the trading was to cover short sales of shippers and that they secured a very fair profit since it is only a little while since that the market stood upon a decidedly better basis, while it is the impression that some of the current takings on their account are to cover sales made about two months since, when it was possible to realize a comparatively full price, as no one at that time had the thought of the oil ruling at this period of the year at its current low price. There have been sales also here of 250 bbls. crude at

MEN WHO HAVE ACHIEVED MUCH.
The President and Manager Respectively, of the Wilcox Lard & Refining Co., of New York.

EDMOND URQUHART.

Mr. Urquhart, like Mr. Dreier, a brief biographical sketch of whom appears concurrently, is a modest gentleman, averse to newspaper publicity and not fond of talking of Mr. Urquhart. He prefers rather to talk of



EDMOND URQUHART.
 President of the Wilcox Lard and Refining Co., of New York.

the great business interests of which he is the head, viz., those of the Wilcox Lard and Refining Company. In this connection it may be said that this company refines lard exclusively for export. The popularity of their various brands is attested by the fact of the high standing of their products in all the markets of the world. The Wilcox brand is a synonym of high quality in the estimation of foreign consumers.

CARL DREIER.

It is our pleasure this week to present a portrait, together with a brief biographical



CARL DREIER.

Manager of the Wilcox Lard and Refining Co., of New York.

sketch, of Mr. Carl Dreier, a member of the board of directors and manager of the Wil-

cox Lard and Refining Company, of New York, a gentleman who is well known in the trades reached by "The National Provisioner" at home and abroad, and a gentleman highly esteemed by hosts of friends.

Mr. Dreier was born 47 years ago, his ancestors being doctors, lawyers and judges. His birthplace is Copenhagen, the beautiful capital city of the staunch little kingdom of Denmark. He came to America at an early age, moving to Chicago, and when a young man of seventeen became employed in a banking house, was teller in a National Bank in that city, and later in another bank in a managing capacity. This field affording too limited a scope for Mr. Dreier's ability and ambition, he branched out subsequently in the export business. He became identified with the N. K. Fairbank Company in Chicago and transacted business in its interest both in that city and Europe for twelve years. He has been a New Yorker since 1892.

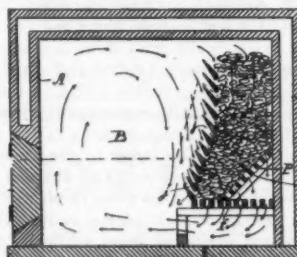
To Mr. Dreier's keen foresight and executive ability are due much of the prosperity and increased business, and the foremost position in the American export trade, that the Wilcox Lard and Refining Company enjoys to-day. Mr. Dreier is a close student of the affairs of the day, and in his travels abroad has become very familiar with the Exchanges in Antwerp, Paris, Marseilles, Berlin and other leading European cities. He returned only recently from one of these periodical trips abroad. Mr. Dreier has upon different occasions displayed his knowledge of the more intricate affairs in the subjects touching the lard trade, subjects of great importance involving international conference. It wasn't so very long ago when the South American Republic of Venezuela placed restrictions on American lard, and through Mr. Dreier's ready comprehension of the intricate details of the case and the force of his logic, the Venezuelan Government found ready means of inspecting the product in a manner so fair to all concerned that all friction has disappeared.

The New York Produce Exchange generally recognizes Mr. Dreier's capacity for difficult undertakings involving sagacity and superior judgment, and of which he invariably makes a success. Personally, Mr. Dreier is an affable, courteous gentleman, and it is not a remarkable fact that his friends are legion.

INVENTIVE GENIUS.

Patents, Trademarks, Etc., Granted in Washington on October 19.

591,374. REFRIGERATOR. *SOLomon W. BATES, Portland, Me.*
 Filed Dec. 14, 1896. Serial No. 615,597. (No model.)



Claim.—1. The herein-described refrigerator having a refrigerating-chamber and an ice-chamber separated by a generally vertical partition composed of flattened horizontal bars having one edge thicker than the other said bars being placed one above the other to form spaces inclining and tapering or contracting downward toward the ice-chamber.

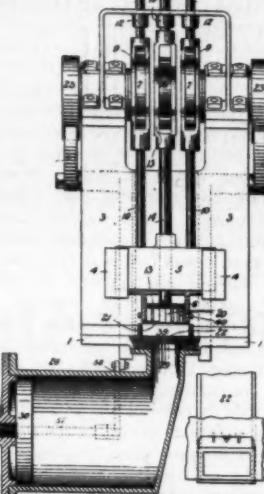
2. The herein-described refrigerator having a refrigerating-chamber and an ice-chamber placed side by side and separated by a partition having a series of openings inclining toward said ice-chamber, the lower portion of said partition extending farther into said refrigerating-chamber than the upper portion.

** The offices and stables of Rice & Jones, glue manufacturers, 547 West Forty-third street, were destroyed by fire last week; losses, \$20,000.

592,214. SOAP-PRESS. *WILLIAM C. SMITH, Pittsburgh, Pa.* Filed Sept. 28, 1896. Serial No. 607,500. (No model.)

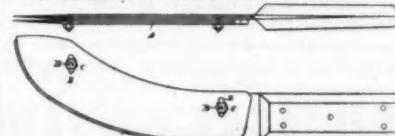
Claim.—1. In a soap-press, the combination of a mold, a compression-plunger, blades operative simultaneously with the plunger for forming cavities through the compressed soap, and means for forcing soap into said cavities simultaneously with the movement of the blades out of the cavities, substantially as set forth.

2. In a soap-press, the combination of a supporting-plate having an opening therethrough, a slide movable back and forth over said opening, a mold, a plunger for compressing soap in the mold, blades for forming cavities in the compressed soap, means for forcing soap through the opening in the supporting-plate and openings in the slide corresponding to the contour of the blades, substantially as set forth.



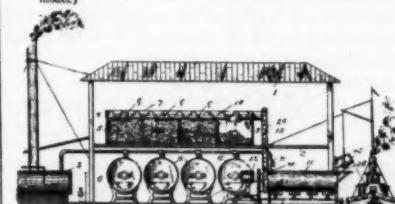
3. In a soap-press, the combination of a supporting-plate having an opening therethrough, a slide provided with an opening and movable back and forth over said opening, in the supporting-plate, a mold, a plunger for compressing soap in the mold, blades for forming passages through the soap, a soap-reservoir having a discharge-opening in line with the opening in the supporting-plate and means for forcing soap from the reservoir or cylinder, substantially as set forth.

592,217. SKINNING-KNIFE. *Dominick Nolde, San Francisco, Cal.* Filed Jan. 18, 1897. Serial No. 619,680. (No model.)



Claim.—In a skinning-knife a cutting-blade, in combination with the shield, A, having a thin edge shaped to the cutting-blade and provided with elongated transverse slots near the back, bolts B, adapted to rest in perforations formed in the cutting-blade and to extend through the said transverse slots in the shield, said perforations so formed as to sink the heads of the said bolts flush with the surface of the blade, and nuts, C, to clamp the said shield and blade rigidly together to raise the forward edge of the said shield away from the cutting edge of the blade, substantially as described, whereby flesh-tissues are permitted to extend between the said blade and the shield.

591,987. APPARATUS FOR MAKING FERTILIZERS. *ALBERT MORAN, Fair Port, Va.* Filed Aug. 12, 1896. Serial No. 602,553. (No model.)



Claim.—In an apparatus for making fertilizer, the combination of the closed receptacle for cooking the material to be treated, stirrers mounted in said receptacle for agitating the material while cooking, a series of closed tanks provided with doors for storing the cooked material out of contact with the air, a distributor passing over said tanks and having openings in its bottom registering with the doors of said tanks, means for closing said openings, and a conveyor leading from the cooker to the distributor.

591,678. SOAP. *ALBERT R. BRADLEY, New York, N. Y.* Filed July 24, 1897.



Essential feature.—A representation of an owl and the word "ALADDIN'S." Used since July 20, 1897.

19½@20c., chiefly at 20c., and at which outside price the market closed for nice oil, while white oil has been offered at an easier price than latterly through the probability of a near larger supply, and the rather indifferent attention of its consuming interests. There have been 600 bbls. white sold at 26½@27c. Of crude in bulk there have been takings of 12 tanks in lots at 15½@16c., on near Atlantic points, chiefly at 15½c.; 4 tanks at 15½c., and 15 tanks in Texas at 14½@14c. But the improved sentiment concerning the position runs not only here and at Western markets, it is quite marked at the South. Indeed the mills had not as a whole been willing to listen to the inside bids that had been made from the Northern and Western markets at the time of the most marked depression. Where they had been willing to sell at all, the yellow fever trouble and apprehensions of its extension to more of the interior and seaboard points occasioned it, in the feeling that it was better to close out holdings against further interruption to transportation by quarantine laws and to provide against emergencies by securing cash for the property. But the South has held the opinion that even though it may be able to get seed at its current reduced price that only a small profit is possible upon the productions at their existing prices, while there is no probability of seed being obtained at any further decline. It is true that the cotton crop will be a large one and that the 10,000,000-bale estimate may be closely reached; but whether falling short of that 500,000 bales, as predicted in some quarters, there would be an ample surplus of seed and which may be obtained in the future more freely than at present at the low prices by comparison that are necessarily offered by the mills. At \$6@ \$8 per ton for seed, there will, of course, be a much larger quantity used by the planters themselves while many of them in some sections will be decided competitors with the mills, but a cotton crop of the magnitude indicated will probably give later on all of the seed that the mills want at their present ideas over its value, although of course, with the possibility that delayed takings of the seed may result in the production of more off grade oil than appeared likely when conditions were a little while since, satisfactory both for the movements of oil and seed. The belief is now that the oil productions will not be materially restricted for the season through, and that there is every promise of quite as large an output for the year as was promised several weeks since on the then better general situation, although just at present the mills are not as a whole able to execute contracts as freely as desired, while perhaps disinclined in many instances to enter extensively upon the offerings of the seed supplies in consideration of the hindrance in moving them through the disturbances to transportation on the yellow fever trouble. But consequent upon the quarantine laws South there is also an accumulation of oil steadily making in some directions, and if its prices were not now abnormally low there might be more or less influence upon its values in the event of a failure of export markets to respond readily to the offerings from the increasing productions. But the market has settled no substan-

tially latterly that there is taken out of it any possible element of weakness, while reaching a basis that consumers and exporters will at least use the oil more freely; no further influence therefore is expected upon values from the disturbance, while the material interference will be in delaying shipments and productions. The cottonseed products also stand apart from any small changes occurring to easier prices for hog and beef fats. They had their decline in advance of the slight coming down for lard and tallow and rest now upon their statistical positions and the fact that their price will enlarge consumption both here and on the other side. The soap trade West and in the Southwest has been attracted by the easy prices latterly and has bought more extensively crude oil at the mills. It is believed that they have entered upon contracts thus far for equal to 5,000 bbls. to 6,000 bbls., while continuing in the market to the close. Then again the lard refiners at the West, although not having more than an ordinary business in compound lard, are inclined to buy oil at the existing figures, and their operations at present at the mills for future deliveries are more important than at any time since the beginning of the season. Our local soap trade is doing little in the oil at present, while it is not likely to show much interest so long as tallow keeps on its weak tendency, while there is nothing in the market for the beef fat at all encouraging, but rather a probability of a still lower price in view of the dull condition of its business and the liberal supplies of the product held here and by country melters, together with the large stocks of Australian tallow held in London. The lard refiners in New York are also venturing carefully upon supplies of the oil, more by reason of the sluggish compound lard trade than from the price of the article itself, while feeling that they are justified in holding off until the hog product markets are so shaped that compound lard will take more attention of consumers. The trading with export sources this week has been fairly well distributed to the continent, although some buying orders are still of a restricted character, especially those from the Mediterranean. But a good full business will be done with Europe, it is confidently expected, in the near future, as stocks abroad generally are rarely of their current moderate proportions even for this time of year, while France is depended upon for extensive takings before the new year. But oil suffers in extent of demands just now in sympathy with the rather tame feeling in buying general products for additional accumulations by Europe, and as shown markedly in the hesitancy over the entire provision list and the less interest than had been looked for in grain, while until there is a shaking off of the lull to more general and confident operations oil will probably suffer in the degree of its demands, although seemingly more secure than some other articles on its value in consideration of its being to the average low basis of former years. The English market eased up a little on its price of oil early in the week, but more to conform to the sentiment which had prevailed here, while its make is enlarging and moving off promptly, with a freer Mediterranean demand reported there.

The sales above noted have all taken place up to the close of Tuesday, since our previous report. On Wednesday, the market held the slight improvement that had been made. There was more or less figuring going on here in the interest of exporters and it was believed that if there had been a disposition to sell promptly large lots of prime yellow upon that day at 23½c., they could have been marketed, although there were on offer several lots of 100 bbls. to 200 bbls. at 23½c., and which were under some neglect, although sales were made of 400 bbls. at 23½c. But report then had come along that export demand had been of more consequence at New Orleans, and at a firmer price, with less difficulty expected there in moving out supplies at once. There was a sale in New Orleans of 3,000 bbls. prime yellow for export at 23½c. A report had been received upon that day that yellow fever had broken out in Montgomery, Ala. There is very little crude in barrels arriving here, and more of it could be promptly marketed to the refiners here if strictly prime quality, at 20c. The refiners secured 5 tanks crude in bulk, at near Atlantic points, at 15½c., with favorable freight. They are finding it hard to buy under 16c., while they would not pay 15½c. in a general way or where the freight rate is relatively against them. Tallow had further declined 1-16c. upon this market that day, but that and the fact that hog fats fail to improve in price were without influence upon the cotton oil situation. On Thursday the market was at least steady. There were refusals given at 23½c. for prime yellow; after sales of 500 bbls. at that, while 500 bbls. had been sold at 23½c., and 400 bbls. special brand at 24c. There had been 2,000 bbls. yellow, soap

(Continued on page 22.)

Josiah Macy's Sons,

Receivers of

COTTONSEED OIL

CRUDE AND REFINED.

191 Front Street

NEW YORK.

LOUIS K. FERGUSON, President.
CLEMENS G. HEWITT, Sec. and Treas.

GLOBE REFINING CO.
REFINERS OF
COTTON OIL.
Prime Summer White
FOR LARD COMPOUNDING.
Quality Guaranteed. All Other Grades of Cotton Oil.

CABLE ADDRESS,
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Louisville, Ky. DIAMOND FULLING AND SCOURING SOAP.
Obtain our Prices before buying



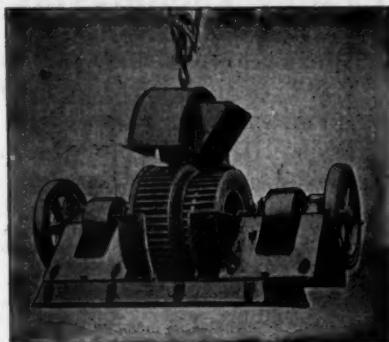
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Are used by nearly every large packing house and fertilizer establishment in the United States. References:

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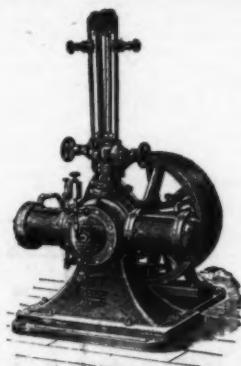
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DESCRIPTIVE CIRCULAR AND CATALOGUE ON APPLICATION



STEAM JACKETED KETTLE.

THE UNITED STATES EXPORT ASSOCIATION

A CO-OPERATION OF THE LEADING
INTERESTS OF THIS COUNTRY TO
SECURE A LARGER EXPORT BUSI-
NESS; LIMITING THE INDIVIDUAL
EXPENSE TO ONE HUNDRED DOL-
LARS PER YEAR.

To bring American producers and foreign buyers together:

First—By obtaining and circulating among its members the latest and most authentic information regarding foreign markets; the names and addresses of reliable buyers; the inauguration of new enterprises likely to require American goods.

Second—By giving our manufacturers an opportunity to cultivate acquaintance and advertise their wares abroad through foreign bulletins sent out to the world's markets in different languages.

Third—By maintaining agencies throughout the world for gathering and disseminating information, of interest to ourselves and to our prospective customers, to the end that the merits of American goods may be known, and that they may be as easily procured in any market as is now possible with the products of England, France and Germany.

Fourth—By providing suitable offices in New York where foreign buyers upon their arrival in this country can find interpreters, obtain information, and meet the representatives of American manufacturers—all foreign correspondents to work in close connection with this office, thus forming an intelligent, far-reaching machinery for influencing trade.

Fifth—To furnish members translations of correspondence, information regarding customs laws and their changes, to answer inquiries regarding transportation, exchange, insurance and credits. To promote communication and reciprocity between the United States and foreign countries. To co-operate with and supplement the efforts of other organizations to the end of enlarging our export trade. The trend of the world's development is in our direction, and with intelligent and persistent effort, the center of exchange can gradually be transferred to this country, with all that it implies.

Sixth—The United States form the greatest producing country on the globe; our capacity to produce is fast exceeding our ability to consume; our fields, forests, mines and factories can supply the world; the ingenuity of our inventors is proverbial; the quality and utility of our products are recognized wherever introduced; with increasing facilities of communication "the field is the world," and with intelligent effort we can command a reasonable share of the world's trade. It will be the constant aim of the United States Export Association to make every effort to acquaint foreign countries with the greatness of this country and its ability to supply the world's wants.

Respectfully submitted,
U. S. EXPORT ASSOCIATION,
F. B. THURBER, President,
143 Chambers Street, New York.
Correspondence solicited.***

COTTONSEED OIL.

(Continued from page 20.)

grade, sold in New Orleans for export at 22½c. There was more or less figuring here by exporters, but the trading was not quite as snappy as prevailing through the week, although the market seemed to be firm. The refiners here would not pay over 15½c. for crude in bulk to the mills, but to 16c. asked. Sales of 3 tanks at 15½c. more crude in barrels could be used here at a 20c. price. The arrivals are small.

(For Later Report See Page 42.)

TALLOW, STEARINE AND OILS.

(Continued from page 18.)

lard, while there have been fewer lots of Western on offer, as the pressers at the West are using most of their productions against their own wants in the make of refined lard. It would probably be difficult to sell Western on this market over 5c., while city could not be bought at their price, as a rate would be insisted upon for it to correspond with its cost on the price of lard, while it would be made to a considerable extent only as a buying order came and was accepted. In grease stearine there is still halting of demands and an unsettled market. Quoted nominally, 3½@3¾c. for yellow, and 3½@3 9-16c. for white; while in Chicago, nominal at 3c. for yellow, and 3 7-16c. for white, although it would probably be impossible to buy important quantities except at better figures, as held in expectation of reactions.

GREASE fails to recover from the dull look noted for some time, while there is more of an inclination to sell not only by the local traders, who have been carrying supplies for some time, but by the interior holders, and by reason of the prolonged inaction and the weakness for other competing products in the way of consumption. Exporters continue as slow buyers, with the prices above their views, and the local users of the grease are also taking supplies close to actual needs. Nominally, A, white, is quoted at 3¾c.; B, white, at 3½c.; yellow, at 25@25½c.; bone, at 2½@3½c.; brown, at 2½@25½c. At Chicago,

A, white, quoted at 3@3½c.; B, white, at 2½c.; yellow, at 25@25½c.; brown, at 2@2½c.

OLEO OIL.—Early in the week Rotterdam was awaiting the arrival of the steamer. On Tuesday the reports were that the Dutch market was fairly firm at the decline that had taken place in the previous week. On Wednesday came reports of a livelier business and fully 1,300 tcs. taken up at 40, 39 and 38 florins for the best brands. The prices for the oil seem to be right for the churners in inducing them to buy, and so far as responding to the recent decline for butter in London. It is expected that the supplies on offer there will be taken up promptly. In New York No. 1 quoted at 6½@7c. On Thursday the market in Rotterdam was reported about steady, with 100 tcs. Harrison sold at 40 florins, at which that brand had sold the day before.

CORN OIL.—The exporters continue slow over the offerings and the general market has a dull look, while there is an uncertain, rather nominal range of prices. Quoted at \$2.80@\$2.90, and jobbing lots to \$3.12½.

LARD OIL has hardly gone below the low prices of last week. At 35c. there have been sales of Western, and at which the market stands except for some named brands of city, which always exceed that price. As covering the entire range the quotations may stand at 35c. to 39c. The distributors seem to have a fairly good stock. There is, however, a steady, fair jobbing business, and further demand keeps up especially from the wool mills, who bought through last month more of the oil than in a long while. There has been no further decline in lard to warrant easier prices for the oil, while the current rate is considered low with the cost of the lard, and the rate on the stearine as well as the oil.

(For Later, If any see Page 42.)

THERMOMETERS.

A very important fixture of a packing house, and one that is indispensable in a lard refinery, is a thermometer. In this connection we desire to call the attention of the trade to the various grades of thermometers manufactured by A. Weiskopf, of Chicago, as advertised elsewhere in this issue. Mr. Weiskopf's No. 3 thermometer is made expressly for cold storage purposes, with range of scale from 20 deg. below to 80 deg. above zero Fahr. Any style instrument can be made to order on receipt of sketch and specifications. Weiskopf's thermometers and hydrometers are highly endorsed by the trade, and those in need of any goods in this line will do well to correspond with the firm. ***

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WEIGHT, 20 lbs.



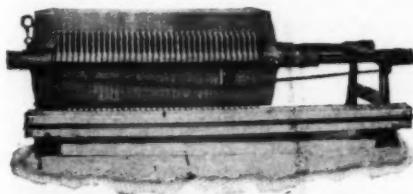
Sausage manufacturers have for a long time been looking for a machine to run the casings on to the tubes of stuffers. Here we have it, and it will do the work as well as it can be done by hand and in very much less time, thereby saving labor and time, as with this machine one man can stuff as many sheep or hog casings as three or four men can link, besides doing away with the most tiresome work there is in stuffing sausage.

The machine takes practically no power to run, only a 14-inch round belt, the same as a sewing machine, and uses no more power than a sewing machine. It does not need an extra operator, as the machine can be used by either one or two men on steam, power or hand stuffers and is never in the way, because when the machine has put on a casing it immediately rises up by itself 8 inches and stays there until needed again. It will run on about 100 feet of sheep or hog casings in about 7 seconds and will handle tender casings just as delicately as the hands of the workman. Two lined wheels go with each machine, but it is only necessary to have one of them on the machine, even when two men are working it; so there is always one wheel in reserve.

A glance at the cut opposite shows the machine at work and after it has put on a casing.

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WANT AND FOR SALE ADS CAN BE FOUND ON PAGE 45.

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TECHNICAL.

THE PACKING HOUSE.

FOURTH SERIES.

Included in the series of articles on The Packing House, the following subjects have been exhaustively treated on the dates indicated:

Dec. 26, 1896.—"The Manufacture of Sausage Casings and Packing Same."

Jan. 2, 1897.—"The Manufacture of Sausage Casings and Packing Same," No. 2.

" 9, 1897.—"The Manufacture of Sausage Casings and Packing Same," No. 3.

" 16, 1897.—"On Cutting Meats (Pork)."

" 23, 1897.—"The Necessity of Cleanliness in the Handling of Perishable Products."

" "American Swine."

" 30, 1897.—"American Swine," No. 2.

Feb. 6, 1897.—"The Preparation of Blood Albumen."

" "American Swine," No. 3.

" 13, 1897.—"Proper Ventilation in P'king Houses."

" 20, 1897.—"Proper Ventilation in P'king Houses."

" 27, 1897.—"Proper Ventilation in Packing Houses," No. 3.

March 6, 1897.—"Proper Ventilation in Packing Houses," No. 4.

" 13, 1897.—"Proper Ventilation in Packing Houses," No. 5.

" 20, 1897.—"Proper Ventilation in Packing Houses," No. 6.

" 27, 1897.—"Steer and Heifer Beef."

April 3, 1897.—"Steer and Heifer Beef," No. 2.

" 10, 1897.—"Manufacture of Oleo Oil."

" 17, 1897.—"Manufacture of Oleo Oil," No. 2.

" 24, 1897.—"Steer and Heifer Beef," No. 3.

" 24, 1897.—"Manufacture of Oleo Oil," No. 3.

May 1, 1897.—"Manufacture of Oleo Oil," No. 4.

" 8, 1897.—"Manufacture of Oleo Oil," No. 5.

" 15, 1897.—"Baker Compounds."

" 22, 1897.—"The Scouring of Wool," No. 2.

" 29, 1897.—"Steer and Heifer Beef," No. 4.

" 5, 1897.—"Steer and Heifer Beef," No. 5.

" 12, 1897.—"Steer and Heifer Beef," No. 6.

" 19, 1897.—"The Process of Thawing Frozen Meats."

" 26, 1897.—"Steer and Heifer Beef," No. 7.

" "Manufacture of Lard and Allied Products."

July 10, 1897.—"Early Lamb Raising."

" 17, 1897.—"No More Hog Chelors."

" 24, 1897.—"The Smithfield Ham."

" 31, 1897.—"The Curing of Meats."

August 7, 1897.—"The Curing of Meats," (Concluded.)

" 21, 1897.—"Slaughtering of Sheep."

" 28, 1897.—"Slaughtering of Sheep," (Concluded.)

Sept. 4, 1897.—"Sources of Nitrogenous Fertilizers,"

" 11, 1897.—"Identification of Oils and Fats."

" 18, 1897.—"Preserved Meats."

" 25, 1897.—"Detection of Horse Flesh."

" 26, 1897.—"Estimation of Starch in Sausage."

Oct. 2, 1897.—"Alfalfa for Hog Raising."

" 16, 1897.—"The Detection of Foreign Fats in Lard and Butter."

THE FEEDING OF CATTLE.

The feeding of cattle for beef is receiving more attention since feedstuffs fell in price, and in order to add to the knowledge on the subject the experiment stations have been busy in testing all systems of feeding that could be used for making discoveries. The Ontario Station comes forward and asserts that calves fed on skim milk and linseed meal will equal in weight at one year old those fed on whole milk. This fact should encourage farmers to retain every calf, especially as it is known that steers matured and marketed at two years old give 30 per cent. more profit than 3-year-old steers. Of course, the experiments were made with cattle of the beef breeds, as steers of no breeding will not

prove profitable at any age, and as skim milk is considered almost valueless on farms the cost of raising the calves in some localities is but very little. The raising of the calves from pure-bred or good grade stock is a matter to be considered, as the most difficult obstacle in the way of progress in beef production is the fact that but few farmers raise their calves, but go out and buy steers to be fattened. As a calf can be kept on a low-price ration, and with the aid of the pasture carried to the age of two years at a small cost, there should be a large profit derived from them when sold so early in their lives.

It was determined by the feeding experiments that a steer weighing 1,000 pounds requires 11 pounds of food to make one pound of gain, and that a 2-year-old steer will eat its own weight of feed every two weeks and gain 1½ pounds per day. The food includes both that which is bulky and concentrated. Stall-fed steers will shrink 40 pounds each if fasted 12 hours in the stalls, the weight of each steer being estimated at 1,200 pounds. Heifers confined in box stalls constantly from birth did not breed at as early an age as those having freedom. Cutting the hay and pulpings the roots fed to fattening steers produced 1½ pounds more gain per day than when the same quantity of hay was fed alone. Cattle make an average of 5½ tons of solid and liquid manure the first year, 8½ tons the second year, and 9 tons the third year. The value of this manure depends upon the kind of food given, but may be placed as high as \$100 for the three years, estimating the nitrogen, potash and phosphoric acid at the prices usually paid for such articles in the form of commercial fertilizers. It rarely happens, however, that the farmer derives the full value of the manure, owing to waste from several sources. The increase in weight of steers varies, and they may be forced or retarded in growth, according to the food and shelter. The estimates given are the results of experimenting with several lots, in order to arrive at a knowledge of the facts.

POINTS OF BEEF CATTLE.

Mr. C. F. Curtiss, of the Iowa Experiment Station, writes on the points of beef cattle to be taken in consideration, and says: There is a well-defined beef type that admits of less flexibility than is generally regarded. The first thing that should be looked to is the general beef form—low, broad, deep, smooth and even, with parallel lines. No wedge-shape is wanted for the block. Next in importance is a thick even covering of the right kind of meat in the parts that give the high-priced cuts. This is a very important factor in beef cattle that is often overlooked. About 28 per cent. of a good carcass of beef sells for nearly 64 per cent. of the total value. The high-priced cuts are the ribs and loins. These parts on an average sell for about three times as much per pound as the others. Good, broad, well-covered backs and ribs are absolutely necessary to a good carcass of beef, and no other excellencies, however great, will compensate for the lack of this essential. It

is necessary to both breed and feed for thickness in these parts. And mere thickness and substance here is not all. Animals that are soft and patchy, or hard and rolled on the back, are sure to give defective and objectionable carcasses, even though they are thick; and they also cut up with correspondingly greater waste. The men who buy our cattle and fix their market value are shrewd enough to know almost at a glance how much and just what kind of meat a steer or a carload of steers will cut out; and if the producer overlooks any of the essential points he is compelled to bear the loss.

SOAP MAKING.

No. 66.

MANUFACTURE OF MOTTLED SOAPS.

(Continued.)

In the second part of the operation the paste is gently boiled and sprinkled with pure water in order to bring down the strength of the lye to 6° or 8° B. This is necessary to dissolve the gras, which is a black and gelatinous compound of all the fatty matters of a density superior to that of the soap. On weakening the lye this precipitates. Nevertheless, the water must be added in small quantities to avoid making the paste viscous. It must be the direct contrary to this—what is technically called ouverte (open), that is to say, thoroughly separated from the liquid part. When the soapy mass is transformed into a transparent and thickened jelly the fire is drawn and the soap kettle covered. After a slow cooling, which lasts 20 or 30 hours, the paste is freed from all its impurities and lies in three layers in the kettle. At the bottom is a stratum of grease, which is used for making the common soaps; over this, purified white soap, and finally on the surface, a coat of froth from one to two inches thick.

Running into Moulds.—The moulds used for white soaps are generally of wood. They are formed of frames of fir, from one to three yards long by one to one and a half yards wide, from eight to twelve inches high. These are laid on a floor paved with tiles. On the

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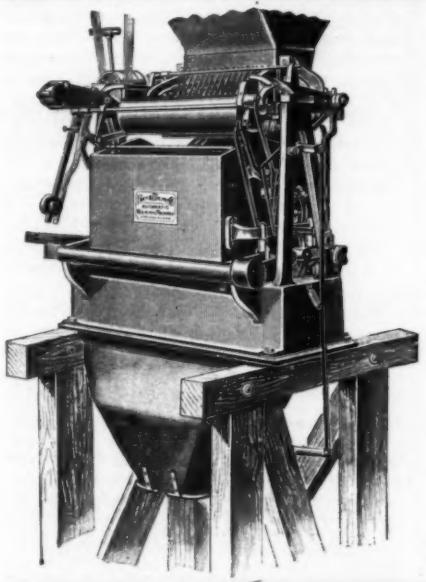
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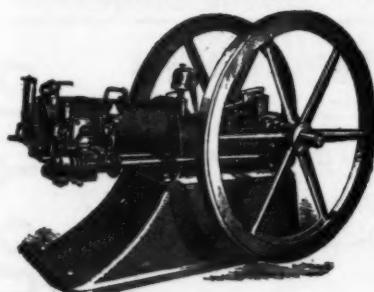
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For Meat, Egg and Butter Rooms. Large or small quantities, all grades. Low prices.

WANT AND FOR SALE ADS can be found on PAGE 45.

TECHNICAL.

bottom is a layer of pulverized chalk an inch or so thick to prevent the soap from adhering, and over this are spread some sheets of strong paper. The scum in the kettle is then removed and used for other batches. The soap, which has now a beautiful golden tint, is taken out with a pouadow, poured into an iron funnel, and from there into the frames.

(To be Continued.)

MANUFACTURE OF GLUE

SECOND SERIES.

GLUE TESTS.

(Continued.)

TEST FOR "SWEETNESS."

Another important test of glue is the one for the "sweetness" of the article. The principle of this test is as follows: The greater the care taken in the manufacture of glue, the longer the time during which a warm solution of such glue will keep sweet. The number of hours required to turn a glue solution sour indicates the degree of sweetness of this glue. Good grades of hide glue give solutions which keep sweet for 48 to 72 hours at a temperature of from 70° to 80° F. The test for sweetness is made in the following manner: One ounce of glue is soaked and dissolved in four ounces of water. (This same solution can be used for the so-called shot test, which will be described later on.) The glue solution, in a tumbler, is placed in a closed room or closet. The temperature in this closet is maintained between 70° and 80° F. A small amount of steam enters the closet, in order to keep the air saturated with moisture. This latter point is important; it is intended to prevent the glue from drying out on the surface and forming there a hard crust which would entirely exclude the air from the jelly. Thermometers and hygrometers are employed to indicate the temperature and the amount of moisture in the air of the closet. At the required temperature the glue solutions remain liquid. The changes which the glue undergoes are carefully noted. The glue may form a heavy sediment if not clarified properly. Or the glue may show the formation of a light, flaky, reddish sediment due to blood not previously removed from the glue. This is especially apt to occur with bone glues. Some glues turn sour very slowly and will only show a mild sour smell even after 24 hours, and when chilled will form a stiff jelly, while other glues sour quickly, acquire an offensive odor, and will not form a jelly when chilled, such glues being completely decomposed. The test for sweetness can furnish a good many points to judge a sample of glue by. The test is especially important to the glue manufacturer, as it enables him to detect any carelessness or defect in the manufacture.

SHOT TEST.

The consistency of a glue jelly is ascertained by the so-called shot test. This test, in its original form proposed by Lippowitz, is based on the fact that the better a glue the firmer the jelly produced therefrom. The toughness or firmness (consistency) of the jelly is measured by the weight necessary to break the surface of the jelly. Essential in this test is that the glue will completely dissolve in hot water, without forming a heavy sediment, and that the resulting solution will set and form a jelly at a temperature either of 65° or of 32° to 34° F. The details of the test, as proposed by Lippowitz, are these: Five parts of glue are soaked in cold water, and when the glue is softened, sufficient hot

water is added that the total resulting solution weighs 50 parts. This solution is allowed to cool and set by standing for 12 hours at a temperature of 65° F. The test proper is made in a very simple apparatus. The jelly has been allowed to set in a relatively narrow, high cylinder C (Fig. 1) (hydrometer jar). On top of the cylinder is placed a light

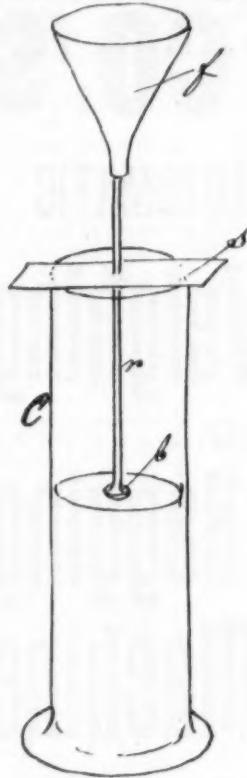


Fig. 1.

metal strip s, having a perforation in the center. Through this perforation passes the metal rod r, carrying at its lower end the brass button b, on top the funnel f. The rod r is passed through the perforation in the metal strip s, the funnel f is then stuck on top of the rod. The strip s is placed on top of the jar containing the glue jelly; rod r is carefully lowered so that the button b rests on the jelly surface. Fine shot is poured into the funnel f in a steady but slow stream, till the combined weights of rod, button, funnel and shot added are sufficient to break or tear the surface of the glue jelly. These weights give a direct measure for the strength of different glues.

(To be Continued.)

The Richmond (Va.) Guano Co., fertilizers, has incorporated.

CATTLE AND SHEEP TRADE IN ARGENTINE.

(Concluded from last week.)

Sheep farming, the other great branch of pastoral industry in this country, is also in a fairly satisfactory condition. There can never be the same possibilities of expansion in breeding sheep as exist for cattle, for the reason that the area suitable to the former is limited in extent. The province of Buenos Ayres, Entre Ríos, some portions of Córdoba, and the lands of the Río Negro valley have so far proved to be the only districts in the Republic where sheep really thrive. At present the total number of sheep is estimated to be some 80,000,000 head in round figures. The wool exported for the last season was a little over 400,000,000 lb weight, thus giving an average fleece of 5 lb. This must be considered as a very fair average, there being several millions of native sheep in the country that give a far lighter fleece than this average. The class of sheep throughout the country shows most marked improvement during the last few years, and many fine rams are being purchased annually in Europe for Argentina. There is still room for increase both in number of animals and in weight of wool. As the pasture lands of the rougher lands become refined by stocking, they support larger flocks, a marked instance of this being in the districts in the neighborhood of Bahía Blanca, where the lands have improved in the last seven years. In the breeding of sheep for export, both alive and as frozen mutton, there is undoubtedly room for great advances. Much attention is now being paid to this subject, and Oxford, Southdown, Lincoln, and Leicester rams have been imported in large numbers for the purpose of breeding mutton suitable for the export trade. 1896 the number of live wethers exported was 512,016, and in a frozen state 45,105. In the same year the weight of sheepskins exported was 36,919 tons, valued at 4,061,055 gold dollars. When the total value of the wool, the live and frozen sheep exported, and the skins are considered, it will be seen how valuable an industry sheep farming has become to Argentina. Nor is there any doubt that as soon as better facilities can be obtained for the transport of live animals to Europe the number of wethers exported will at once be largely augmented, the present prices for mutton leaving an ample margin for profit.

VALUE OF EXPORT TRADE.

A fair estimate of the exports of Argentina for the current year is:

	Value.
Wool, 400,000,000 lb.	£8,000,000
Live Stock—	
250,000 cattle	4,000,000
500,000 sheep	4,000,000
50,000 sheep, frozen	2,000,000
Hides and Skins	2,000,000
Saladero products	2,000,000
Agricultural—	
Wheat, 2,400,000 tons	18,000,000
Maize, 1,700,000 tons	18,000,000
Linseed, 400,000 tons	1,000,000
All other products	1,000,000
Total	£35,000,000

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These values are calculated on prices on board ship at ports in this country. The figures speak for themselves as to the progress in the industrial development of Argentina during the last ten years. Of course, much depends upon the coming harvest, more than 50 per cent. of the total value of the exports being derived from agricultural products.—London Times.

ARGENTINA'S WOOL INDUSTRY.

Washington, Oct. 19.—Minister Buchanan, of Argentina, in a report to the State Department upon the wool industry of that country, says that he is convinced from careful observation that a probable maximum of production in that country has been reached. He thinks that the profits from exports of frozen muttons and from cattle raising for export will prevent increased wool growing.

CORRESPONDENCE.

About Insulation.

Brooklyn, N. Y., October 9, 1897.
Editor "The National Provisioner."

Dear Sir.—Answering your favor of the 6th inst., asking the writer to follow up the interesting article on Insulation which you published as an editorial in your last week's issue, would say it is a subject which cannot be covered in any short article, as evidenced by the fact that the insulation specifications on some buildings planned in my office occupy half a dozen or more pages.

But the writer is pleased to give his opinions on the subject, drawn from an experience of ten years in the construction or remodeling and repairing upward of 100 refrigerated buildings.

To commence with, you advise against the use of sawdust in any shape, which reminds one of the "old saw" about doctors disagreeing, in which case the patient can take his own choice of medicine no doubt. While the practice of using paper and boards only for insulation is becoming more general there are certain cases where sawdust is advisable.

The theory of the benefit derived from thorough insulation around cold rooms is to keep the heat out and if it could be done completely, the cost of refrigeration would be trifling after the room and its contents are chilled. The same idea prevails in a reversed manner in the warming of our living rooms—we wish to keep the cold out. The writer has had occasion to put an inner layer of lath and plaster between the studs of the most exposed side of a country dwelling to help keep the house warm, thus forming two air spaces and accomplishing the desired result. The same idea holds good in keeping a building cool; the more dead air spaces the better the insulation.

And as to sawdust, its use is to form air spaces, and for that reason fine sawdust is better than coarse; the same idea applies to mineral wool. If it is packed tight it becomes a solid mass without air spaces and makes a poor insulation, so that sawdust, mineral wool, terra cotta, cork and similar materials can be used to advantage if properly placed in position.

It is generally conceded that wool and paper are the best materials for all round work, but there is a right and a wrong way of using them also.

The point you make of using only boards that are free of knots is to my mind not well taken, as the dropping out of a knot would not seriously affect the insulation if the paper was properly applied; but the boards should be free of sap.

Another difference in my methods and those recommended by your article is in applying paper. You suggest three-fourths inch furring strips, two or three feet apart, which

allow me to say is too light for the furring and too far to centers for the spacing; with the insulating paper nailed directly on these three-fourth-inch strips followed by t. and g. boards and then paper again, the effect would be to enclose the lining of boards between two linings of two thicknesses of paper without any air space except perhaps the knot holes which you don't approve of.

The use of the paper is to make dead air cells, the smaller the better, that is vertically and transversely, but not in thickness; a four-inch space is better than those one-inch or three-fourth-inch, being less susceptible to the changes of the outside air, but the use of three or four air spaces of four-inch each, together with the necessary layers of boards, doubled on the paper as the best insulation is done, would use up too much floor space.

Before getting into the subject of improved insulation, this article seems to have gotten too long already in telling how not to do it.

There is one more point, however, on which you had nothing to say, and which is quite important, and that is the use of a particular kind of paint as a coating on the inside of the walls before the furring strips are put up.

Brick work, as ordinarily built, is not air or water tight and the first thing to do in refrigerating a brick building is to make the walls as impervious as possible to wind and moisture.

But it is very evident that the most approved methods of insulation cannot be explained at this writing, even though written by one to whom it is an everyday affair. But enough has been said to explain to many of your readers why their coolers, though planned in the most approved manner, have failed to give satisfaction. If they had given this

question more study it might have been greatly to their advantage. Very truly,
J. H. GLOVER,
Architect.

FOREIGN NOTES OF INTEREST.

The new soap manufactory constructed by the Salt Union at Winsford, England, is almost complete, and will be opened this month. Modern machinery for toilet and other soapmaking has been fitted. John Holford, Runcorn, has been appointed manager.

During the month of August 7,300 lb of meat was seized or delivered up in Edinburgh as unfit for human food. There were 6,481 lb of beef, 227 lb of mutton, 168 of pork and 124 of veal.

The annual conference of the butchers of France will take place in Paris on the 28th and 29th prox. The proceedings will terminate with a grand banquet in the Hotel Continental.—London Meat Trades' Journal.

Messrs. Hodgkinson & King, butchers, Burton-on-Kent, England, recently slaughtered a fine Shorthorn bull. The animal was three years old, and his live weight was 1 ton 2 cwt. 2 qrs., while his dead weight was 1,605 lb. The percentage of his carcass weight to live weight, worked out 63.69 lb, an excellent result.

Hog cholera is reported to be prevailing in Dorchester County, Md.

Abram Myers has opened a new butcher shop in Fairton, N. J.

An execution of \$273 has been obtained against Chas. A. Seitz, ments, Etna, Pa.

Judgment and execution for \$200 have been secured against J. O. Cowl, meat, Towanda, Pa.

The death is announced of S. A. Bluestein, of Bluestein Bros., hides, Lynchburg, Va.

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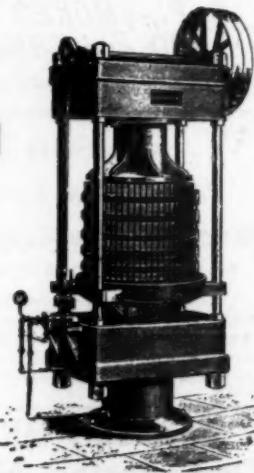
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Citizens, Attention

**Cost of Republican Re-
form Rule in the City
of New York.**

Total amount appropriated for 1894,
the last year of Democratic Ad-
ministration:

\$35,064,257.69

Total amount appropriated for 1897,
Republican Reform Administra-
tion:

\$45,686,297.17

Increase,

\$10,622,039.48

Tax Rate, 1894 under
Democratic Administration: } **1.79**

Tax Rate, 1897 under Repub-
lican Reform Administration: } **2.14**

Increase Gross Funded Debt 28
months:

\$24,846,106.25

Are New Yorkers fit to govern
themselves?

The present Republican reform ad-
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It has appointed a Street Cleaning
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A Fire Commissioner from San
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PACKING HOUSE MATTERS

AND NOTES OF GENERAL INTEREST.

Persons contemplating the erection of packing houses or in need of packing house machinery will do well to make their wants known in this column. The foremost firms in the lines mentioned closely peruse the notes on this page, and prospective purchasers of machinery would be placed in immediate communication with them.

* Continuing with the trial of the Minnesota Packing and Provision Company at St. Paul, Minn., much important evidence was given, and unless the plaintiff has a large amount of testimony to offer, should have been concluded this week.

* The Drovers' Journal estimates that there will be 20 per cent. less cattle marketed this season than last, and every sign is favorable for continuance of good prices.

* The City Board of Health of Los Angeles, Cal., will recommend to the council that all cattle be inspected for tuberculosis. During the past year 5,000 cattle have been inspected with results that justify the precaution taken.

* B. C. Southern, formerly manager there of the Swift corporation, proposes to build a local packing house at Randolph, N. Y.

* The Boston News Bureau says that the capital stock of the Schwarzschild & Sulzberger Co. is \$4,400,000, and has been paying 4 per cent. per annum in quarterly dividends, and that it has earned the first six months of this year 8½ per cent. and exceeded that amount since July 1.

* The city council of Dallas, Tex., has taken initial steps to have a new market house established in the lower part of the City Hall.

* Trade in Kansas City, Mo., has been very quiet during October, owing to the yellow fever troubles in the South. The summer packing season ended Oct. 15, and it is thought now that a revival of business is in sight.

* Attorney General Boyle, in Topeka, Kan., Saturday last commenced quo warranto proceedings in the Supreme Court to secure the forfeiture of the charter of the Kansas City Stock Yards Company, alleging that the company is violating the State law under which its charter was secured by maintaining general offices in Kansas City, Mo. The company, the Attorney General claims, seeks to evade the law enacted by the Legislature last winter, now in litigation in the Federal Court, by contending that it is an interstate corporation. The object of the suit is to compel the



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company to remove its general offices to Kansas.

* A cable dispatch from Berlin, Germany, says that the official report upon the effects of the exclusion of cattle and meats from most of the German frontiers shows that only 2.4 per cent. of the total consumption is imported. Since Oct. 14, 1894, not a single head of American cattle nor a pound of American fresh beef has been imported. The first shipment of American butter has arrived at Hamburg in excellent condition and found a ready market at prices slightly lower than the German, averaging for the American butter 24 to 26 cents per pound.

* A dispatch Wednesday from Chicago said: All expectations that a settlement could be reached in the controversy between Nelson Morris & Co. and the Box Makers' Union were shattered to-day by the emphatic refusal of Edward Morris and Superintendent Vogel to employ union workmen. This refusal was given to the members of the Executive Committee of the Federation of Labor, and is considered to mean that the firm intends to fight the Box Makers' Union to a finish. The representatives of Nelson Morris & Co. give their ultimatum, which is, in effect, that

union labor will not be recognized in any circumstances. "The only thing that is to be done is to levy a boycott," said James H. Payne. "The Executive Board of the Federation has full power to act. The boxmakers will ask that every interest in which Nelson Morris is interested be placed on the unfair list."

* The establishment of stock yards in Norfolk, Va., is contemplated by J. M. Cason and H. L. Sullies, of Baltimore, Md.

* A gentleman who has had considerable experience in canning meats, etc., advertises for a position on page 45.

* A dispatch from Albany, N. Y., says: "By a decision of the Appellate Division of the Supreme Court, the Armour Packing Company and Armour & Company are to answer in the courts for thousands of alleged violations of the oleomargarine and butterine laws of New York State. Actions involving \$1,700,000 for infractions of these laws were brought against the companies by the Attorney General at the instance of the Agricultural Department. In order to prove that these

(Continued on page 36.)

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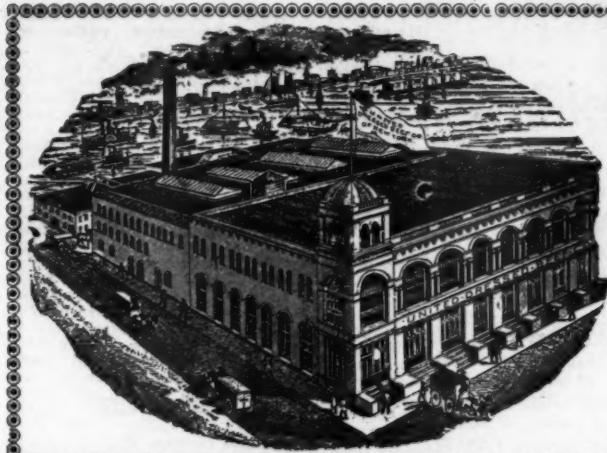
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WANT AND FOR SALE ADS, can be found on PAGE 45.

ICE AND REFRIGERATION.

Those interested in this subject should not forget to look also at *Packers' and Slaughterers' Notes*, and *and other trade news columns in this paper.*

Employers in want of help, and employees in search of positions, and such wanting to dispose of machinery or desiring to purchase same should look at our **WANT AND FOR SALE COLUMN** on page 45.

The North Adams, Mass., board of health has condemned all but two of the ice ponds from which the city draws its supply, the report declaring that all ponds near the Hoosac River were contaminated, and ice dealers have been ordered to discontinue dealing in all impure ice.

Superintendent Simpson, of the Armour Packing Company, has returned from Memphis, Neb., where he has been completing arrangements for a big ice house for the South Omaha plant.

The Kalamazoo, Mich., Ice Company, with a capital of \$20,000, has the following officers: H. B. Peck, president; D. M. Allen, Sr., vice-president; E. S. Roos, secretary and treasurer, and F. N. Root, manager.

The contract in the amount of \$3,465 has been awarded for the J. B. Sutphin & Company's cold storage building at Superior, Wis., which will be provided with apparatus for manufacturing their own ice.

The Leibinger Brewing Company, of New-town, has been incorporated with a capital of \$21,000. The directors are John T. Jacobs, Leopold Wallach, Alfred A. Cook, Caleb M. Hillman, A. A. Greenhoop and Leo M. Klein.

LIVE STOCK REVIEW.

Records of the past week give cattle and hogs lower with sheep higher.

Receipts for the past week, with comparisons, are as follows:

	Cattle.	Hogs.	Sheep.
Kansas City	53,051	47,112	26,926
Same week 1896	53,370	53,985	11,793
Same week 1895	54,425	55,182	20,888
Same week 1894	50,902	49,953	16,689
Chicago	56,000	130,200	77,600
Omaha	26,700	19,800	11,100
St. Louis	15,500	29,100	6,000
Kansas City	53,400	47,100	26,900
Total	151,900	226,200	121,600
Previous week	142,500	272,100	160,800
Cor. week 1896	152,900	302,300	128,300
Cor. week 1895	161,400	309,800	118,300

	Cattle.	Hogs.	Sheep.
Armour Pack. Co.	10,280	18,389	4,364
Swift and Co.	10,092	13,000	7,276
S. & S. Co.	7,903	3,322	3,617
J. Dold Pack. Co.	863	3,633	...
Fowler, Son & Co.	202	6,440	383
Total	29,430	44,877	15,805
Previous week	22,549	44,810	15,819
Same week 1896	20,903	50,752	10,746

The rain, though distributed over a vast area of the Western country, still was not copious enough to do any permanent good in the way of providing the stockmen with a replenishment of their ponds and sources of

water supply, consequently the lack of rain forced last week quite an amount of cattle on the market, such cattle only fit for feeding purposes, and this had a tendency to depress the price of all kinds. Our Kansas City packers took advantage of this state of affairs and purchased pretty heavily; in fact their purchases of one day being larger than any other day of the year, and only equal to that of the largest slaughtering of one day in Kansas City—October 9, 1896—when 8,500 cattle were slaughtered. Highest price paid during the week for prime heavy native cattle, for a lot of high grade Shorthorn two-year-old steers, purchased by Schwarzschild & Sulzberger Co., of 1,332-lb average, at \$5.15. Some 1,346-lb average two-year-old Snorthorn sold at \$5.10. A bunch of good Colorado, of Kansas feeding finish, of 1,580-lb average, sold at \$5. A bunch of Idaho steers finished in Kansas on corn, of 1,330-lb average, sold at \$4.90. But more cattle sold under \$4.40 than for a good many weeks previous. Towards the latter end of the week some 1,520-lb average cattle sold at \$4.85, which could have easily been sold at \$5 at the earlier part of the week. The run of native cows and heifers were as usual pretty small, though the supply of Westerns was fairly good. Some 1,080-lb average native cows sold as high as \$4. Some 1,040-lb average heifers sold at \$4.10, this being the highest price paid for during the week. Good grades cows sold easily at \$3.50@\$3.70; and grades of heifers sold from \$3.60@\$3.80. Native bulls of 740-lb average sold at \$3.75; some 1,430-lb average sold at \$3.50, the best prices paid during the week. Western range cattle in pretty fair supply and while in the first part of the week some Western steers of 1,424-lb average sold at \$4.80, towards the latter end of the week a bunch of 120 going 1,225-lb average sold at \$4.30, and a bunch of 100 of 1,251-lb average sold at \$4.10. It required a pretty good animal to go on the scales at over \$4.30. Western cows of 885-lb average sold at \$3. Western bulls of 1,255-lb average sold at \$3. Western heifers of 790-lb average at \$3.25. Kansas range fed Texas of 1,274-lb average sold at \$4.30; some 1,253-lb average at \$4.20; but at the end of the week a bunch of 280 of 1,033-lb average sold at \$3.65. Kansas fed Texas cows of 910-lb average sold at \$3.30; some 886-lb average cows at \$2.90. Some Texas Western fed bulls of 1,340-lb average sold at \$2.55. Some heifers of 746-lb average, \$3.25. Range fed Colorado steers of 1,208-lb average sold at \$4.10. 130 cows of 868-lb average sold at \$3.10; while some Western cows only fit for canning purposes, of 707-lb average, sold at \$1.95. Some Utah steers of 1,235-lb average sold at \$4.12½. Some New Mexican steers of 835-lb average sold at \$3.05; but a bunch of 157, going 825-lb average, sold at the end of the week at \$2.90. Some old Mexico, American range fed, cattle of 770-lb average, sold at \$3.50; a bunch

of 737-lb average, \$2.92½. Only about 12,000 Texas or quarantine cattle received during the past week, and while at the first of the week some 1,083-lb average sold at \$3.65, a bunch of 620 about 975-lb average sold at \$3.50; later on in the week the prices were much lower and cattle fully as good as those sold at \$3.65; some 600 were sold at \$3.50. Some 800 head of about 950-lb average were sold at \$3.25; some 226 of 940-lb average, \$3.15; with a bunch of 284 of 800-lb average at \$3.12½. Cows also felt the decline; some 500 Texas cows, 725-lb average sold at \$2.75; some 356 of 650-lb average sold at \$2.70. Texas bulls of 920-lb average sold at \$2.60. Texas heifers of 445-lb average sold at \$2.90. Already the Kansas feeders are very busy down in Texas, and the government inspector reports that fully 80,000 head will be taken in a short time from the Panhandle to the Kansas feeding lots. In fact already several thousand have moved in that direction. During the past week in Texas a bunch of 8,000 cattle, including a good many calves

(Continued on page 38.)



P. & B. INSULATING PAPERS

For All Cold Storage Insulation.

Absolutely Air Tight and Moisture Proof.

Strong and Entirely Odorless.

Will Not Deteriorate With Age.

No Wood in Paper Stock to Decay.

No Oil to Dry Out.

Recognized by Experts to be the BEST.
The acknowledged Standard for over ten years.

The Standard Paint Co.

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NEW YORK.

MANUFACTURERS ALSO OF

P. & B. PAINTS

For Preserving Coils, Pipes and all
Wood and Iron Work Exposed to
Dampness, Acids or Alkalies.

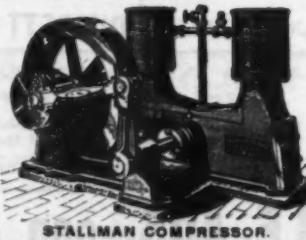
REFRIGERATING • MACHINES

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DIRECT EXPANSION,
BRINE STORAGE, and
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STALLMAN COMPRESSOR

For Simplicity, Durability, Efficiency and Economy
in operation, THEY HAVE NO EQUAL.

OUR SPECIALTY:

2, 4, and 6-TON MACHINES FOR SMALL PLANTS.

For Power we furnish ELECTRIC MOTORS,
GAS, GASOLINE or STEAM ENGINES. Estimates
and Descriptive Circulars cheerfully furnished.

THE

DE LA VERGNE REFRIGERATING MACHINE CO.

Manufacturers of

Refrigerating AND Ice-Making Machines
AND ANHYDROUS AMMONIA.

Read the following AWARD from the DIPLOMA received by us from THE WORLD'S COLUMBIAN EXPOSITION.

AWARD.

For production of Anhydrous Ammonia Compressors for refrigerating purposes, of First-Class Efficiency, Durability, Design, Workmanship and Finish, having a pair of vertical double-acting compressing cylinders, operating from two cranks driven by a horizontal double-acting steam engine, occupying a minimum floor space for given capacity, with automatic devices for circulating oil through the compressing cylinders for the purpose of securing perfect displacement of gas, of absorbing the heat of compression so as to require no water-jackets.

For first-class design of the ammonia condensing apparatus, involving the use of a special line of pipe-fittings and valves, of superior strength and completeness; for an excellent arrangement of cooling-water distributing surfaces and liquid ammonia collecting pipes, and complete provision for conveniently operating, cleaning and repairing all parts of the system, so as to secure steady action under the most economical conditions.

For successful application of the principles of artificial refrigeration, by the direct expansion of ammonia.

For a complete system of constructing Refrigerating Plants and manufacturing specially designed appliances therefor, all of which are undoubtedly the most elaborate and complete fittings for this purpose yet introduced. The exhibitors advise to the practice of making all pipe joints with screw threads, sealed with a special solder, which is undoubtedly the most secure method of making joints in ammonia work.

Approved.—W. A. JAMES,
Vice-Pres't Departmental Com.

(Signed) J. E. DENTON,
Individual Judge.

Approved.—JOHN BOYD THACHER,
N. H. Chairman Executive
Committee on Awards.

WE BUILD THE MOST SUBSTANTIAL AND DURABLE MACHINES AND PLANTS FOR REFRIGERATION AND ICE-MAKING MADE IN THE WORLD. THE RECORD MADE BY OUR PLANTS IN OPERATION IS A PROOF OF THIS FACT.

WE MAKE NO GUARANTEES WE CANNOT FULFILL.

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BRANCH OFFICES.

PHILADELPHIA, Pa., Girard Building, cor. Broad and Chestnut Sts.
ST. LOUIS, Mo., 8th St. and Park Ave.
CHICAGO, Ill., 507-508 Security Building, Madison St. and 5th Ave.

NEW ORLEANS, La., 712 Hennen Building, Cor. Carondelet and Common Sta.
CINCINNATI, O., 811 Neave Building, Fourth and Race Streets.
BOSTON, Mass., Tremont Building

Smith's Patent Celebrated Buffalo Choppers with Self-Mixers, used the World over.



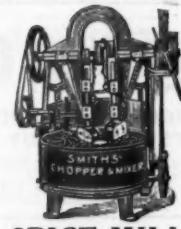
BEST and CHEAPEST
HAND CHOPPER
IN THE WORLD.
Chops and mixes 30 lbs. fine
in 15 minutes. Runs easy
and is Strong and Durable.
Send for Lowest Prices.



BUFFALO SPICE MILL

Best Mill ever put on the Market.
It pays to grind your own spice, then
you know it is pure.

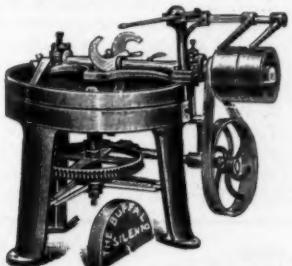
Buffalo Chopper, Chops, Stirs and
Mixes at one time.



Best Lard Mixer ever Invented.

(Patent Applied for.)
75 to 800 Gallons Capacity.
MODERATE PRICES.

JOHN E. SMITH & SONS, Buffalo, N. Y.



Latest Silent Cutter.

WRITE FOR PARTICULARS.

THE PONTIFEX ICE AND REFRIGERATING MACHINE.

Refrigerant: Anhydrous Ammonia, Direct Expansion or Brine Circulation. Simple, Economical, Durable, Efficient. Particularly adapted for the Refrigeration of Packing Houses, Abattoirs, Cold Storage Warehouses, Fish Freezers, etc., and all work requiring low temperatures. 600 plants in operation at home and abroad. Address:

THE HENRICK MANUFACTURING CO., Ltd.,
Carbondale, Pa.

PHILIP H. GILL,
Millwright and Machinist

Shafting, Pulleys, Bearings, Gearing, Etc.

DESIGNER AND BUILDER OF
Oil and Flour Mills, Grain
Elevators and Breweries...

TELEPHONE 337.

9 to 19 BOWNE ST., BROOKLYN, N. Y.

WANTED!!!

50,000 Sausage Makers

to write us a postal card ordering a copy of "A FEW GOOD THINGS" for the Sausage Maker. Can be had for the asking, and is worth many times the price. Address,

WOLF, SAYER & HELLER,

Fulton and Peoria Sts.,
CHICAGO.

120 Pearl Street,
NEW YORK CITY.

The Results from an AD on Page 45 Will Surprise You.

PACKING HOUSE MATTERS.

(Continued from page 32.)

violations had occurred it was necessary to determine that the product had been shipped into New York State. The Attorney General obtained seven orders directing railroad officials to produce their books before a referee, without which evidence no direct proof was obtainable. The Chicago company made a motion before the Supreme Court to vacate the orders. The trial judge denied the motion and the Appellate Division has affirmed the denial. The Attorney General will proceed with the case until an appeal is taken to the Court of Appeals.

AMONG THE RETAILERS.

The local butchers of Dubuque, Ia., have organized under the name of the Dubuque Retail Butchers' Association. Articles of incorporation have been filed and its chief object is to protest against the unjust discrimination of the city collecting a license fee while permitting exemption to the grocers. The officers are as follows: President, John Knoernschild; vice-president, George Wiedner; secretary, A. Mann; treasurer, John A. Smith.

If is proposed by the new market by-law of Windsor, Ont., to compel the butchers within a certain area to do business in the market building, and the question has been raised why this injustice by the city council, when other trades may locate where they will.

Crozier & Coon have purchased the meat market lately owned by Martin & Lovejoy on North street, Pittsfield, Mass.

NEW MARKETS.

Shepherd & Hodge, Shelton, Wash.
Wm. Ireland, Ingersoll, Ont.
George Berth, Pekin, Ill.
Parlor Market, Wilmington, N. C.
J. H. Myers, Glen Falls, N. Y.
Nathaniel Bowen, Putnam, Conn.
Rogers & Whitney, Ashtabula, O.
George Shaw, Sherburne, N. Y.
John Drostwash, Rockville, Conn.
J. W. Vanhie, Flint, Mich.
James Patchen, Brewerton, N. Y.
John A. Owens, Utica, N. Y.
Wm. A. Hill, Somersworth, Me.
John Kurtznacker, Nassau, N. Y.

TWELFTH ANNUAL LIVE STOCK REPORT.

Messrs. Mallory Son & Zimmerman Co., of Chicago, have issued their twelfth annual live stock report, a copy of which is before us. "These reports are based on opinions, and, from the nature of the business, cannot be absolutely accurate; and as the report is taken in September, we would not be surprised if the actual results on cattle show an increase over the percentage reported." The following figures represent the result of this year's report, compared with last year, taking 100 as a basis:

States.	Fat Hogs.	Pigs.	Counties.	Cattle.
Illinois	86	95	21	93
Iowa	92	97	88	96
Missouri	89	95	20	92
Wisconsin	102	105	5	86
Minnesota	85	90	18	81
South Dakota	86	89	7	89
Nebraska	100	104	45	120
Kansas	92	96	18	104
Indiana	96	100	15	89
Michigan	93	99	1	88
Ohio	92	98	3	90
Southern States	90	101	...	90
Totals	92	97	241	93

TRADE ANNOUNCEMENTS.

The following interesting circular has been sent out by the well-known house of Kingan & Co., of Indianapolis:

"Dry weather has curtailed, and will during this fall and winter further shorten the supply of butter. Why not substitute butterine? It will satisfy the extra demand, and now is the time to start. A small investment will enable you to handle it, as a tax or license will only cost \$36 from Oct. 1, 1897, to June 30, 1898. Nothing will yield you a better profit. Our quality as good as the best. Special quotations on application. Write us before buying. A retail dealer is permitted to sell as much as ten pounds at one sale. A

retail dealer must sell directly from the original stamped package. A retail dealer can not sell an original stamped package without payment of a special tax as a wholesale dealer. A retail dealer must make his own packages (ordinary brown wrapping paper and wooden butter or lard dishes being suitable). A retail dealer must stamp on the outside wrapper of each package that he makes the words Pounds Oleomargarine (1/4-inch square), his name and address. (We furnish free to our customers a stamp and pad for this purpose.) A dealer may move from one location to another, without paying an additional special tax, providing such removal is registered with the Collector of Internal Revenue. A retail dealer can not sell oleomargarine at more than one stand. The payment of a special tax must be made for each stand or location. A retail dealer is not required to keep a record of sales. A special tax stamp or license is not transferable from one dealer to another. When a new member is added to a firm, a new stamp is required. A receiver, trustee or assignee may continue the business of a dealer in oleomargarine without payment of a special tax or license. The succeeding member of a firm may continue the business without the payment of an additional special tax or license. Legal representatives of a deceased dealer may continue the business without the payment of a special tax or license." ***

MEAT CANS AND LARD PAILS.

To those needing lard pails and meat cans, we would call their attention to the advertisement on page 17, of the Frank Diesel Can Co., of Chicago. The cans and pails of this company are largely used by the trade and they never fail to give satisfaction. The Diesel Company will be glad to send circulars and catalogue to those needing anything in their line. ***

DIXON'S SILICA GRAPHITE PAINT

FOR TIN OR SHINGLE ROOFS AND IRON WORK. Tin roofs well painted have not required repainting for 10 to 15 years.

If you need any paint it will pay you to send for circular.
JOSEPH DIXON CRUCIBLE CO., Jersey City, N. J.

No. 4 Rattan Reed and Broom Corn Mixed Broom.

For Heavy Work, Packing Houses, Warehouse, Meat Market, Etc.

Where hard sweeping and scrubbing is needed to be done.



The fastening holds the material solid, does not work loose on the handle or come to pieces in work but will wear down. We make push brooms, Bass, Rattan, and Steel Wire. Prices on application, and trial orders solicited.

JOS. LAY & CO., Manufacturers, Ridgeville, Ind.

DON'T USE SALTPETER

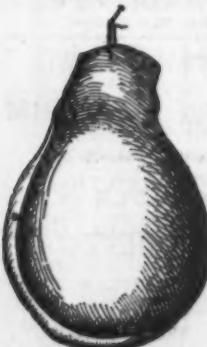
WHEN YOU CAN OBTAIN

Rudolph Gebhard's Berliner Konservirungs-Salze.

IT IS MUCH BETTER THAN SALTPETER. IT MAKES FINE FLAVORED MEATS.
IT PREVENTS THE BRINE FROM GETTING ROPY.

B. HELLER & CO., Chemists, CHICAGO, ILL.

General Agents for United States, Canada and Mexico.



KANSAS CITY LIVE STOCK REVIEW.

(Continued from page 34.)

and yearlings were sold at \$15 per head there; this was considered a very good price. The feeder trade was somewhat badly demoralized and the rough range cattle suffered a loss of not less than 40c. per 100 lb; the better grades, however, did not suffer more than from 20 to 25c. per 100 lb, while the native fancy cattle are so much sought after that there was not much change in the market on such stock. Among the shipments last week were 26 cars of feeders purchased by Nelson Morris to go to the Distilling Company at Peoria, Ill., to be fed there. If the present drought continues, we may see the price of cattle even more depressed than at present, and it is to be much regretted that rains are not general, as there are quite a number of feeders who are willing and anxious to purchase cattle to feed to their plentiful supply of corn, but lacking water they are forced to keep out of the market. During the past week 668 cars were shipped to the country, against 593 cars for preceding week, and 608 cars for corresponding week in 1896. During the past week only 31 cars of export cattle were shipped to the seaboard; against 27 cars previous week and 98 cars corresponding week 1896. The outside purchasers of cattle as follows: Cudahy, 975 head; Kruus, 743 head; Nelson Morris, 593; Swift, 467; Hammond, 682; Hall, 208, and St. Joseph Packing and Transportation Co., 84 head.

The hog market during the past week was not satisfactory by any means to the farmer; the prices were low and towards the latter end of the week the farmer showed his appreciation of the matter by withholding the drive of hogs to the market, so that during the past week in the four leading markets, there was a shortage of some 45,900 head of hogs. This was not because the hogs are not in the country, for reports from different sections tributary to this market are to the effect that there is not a shortage in hogs. The conditions this year and those that held sway for corresponding week in 1896 are entirely different and the receipts of the four leading markets of the past week are 76,000 head short of corresponding week of 1896. At that time everything was in suspense and the farmers were afraid of the issues of the campaign, were willing to accept the ruling prices, and this in the face of an immense crop of corn on hands; now they have a good crop there is no likelihood of panics and such "bugaboos" affecting the country and there is no pressure on the farmer to sell—he is seemingly determined to exercise his judgment in the way of shipping and that to his own interests. Whether the wish is father to the thought or not, the packers here are inclined to think that hogs will be lower and they look for a 3½c. market. It is to be hoped, however, that this low point will not be reached this year, and as the yellow fever scare is nearly over in the South, there is no doubt but that there will be a good demand for hog products. Assorted bacon hogs were in good demand during the week and started out at the low price of \$3.75; on Tuesday they succeeded in reaching a nickel higher, but for the other two days of the week went to \$3.77, then to \$3.75 and rallied again,

closing at \$3.80. The top price paid on Monday for some very choice fancy hogs, \$3.77½, but on Tuesday the top reached \$3.80; then down as low as \$3.72½ on Thursday, to close at \$3.80 on Saturday. The bulk on Monday, \$3.60@\$3.70; Tuesday, \$3.65@\$3.70; Wednesday, \$3.55@\$3.65; Thursday, \$3.57½@\$3.65; Friday, \$3.62½@\$3.72; closing on Saturday \$3.60@\$3.70. Pigs ranged all the way from \$3.40@\$3.65. Southern soft hogs ranged from \$2.50@\$3.25. The packers here were so hungry for hogs that they only let outsiders have 2,107 head during past week, against 3,395 head previous week. The destination as follows: Detroit, 5 cars; Patterson and St. Louis, 4 cars each, with 2 cars each to Chicago and Cedar Rapids, and 1 car to Newark.

SHEEP—During the week quite a number of sheep came in for the account of Swift and driven to his packing house. The supply was not large enough to meet the demands, and had the pastures only warranted the feeders in purchasing, there would have been a sharp advance in such as were fit for stockers and feeders. Some native lambs of 86-lb average sold at \$5.25, but there were not many of them on the market. The drive during the week was largely Western and those from Utah predominated. Some 300 Utah lambs of 60-lb average sold at \$4; some 600 of 71-lb average \$4.77½, and 287 of 58-lb average \$4.40. Some 380 Utah sheep of 96-lb average sold at \$3.57½; 400 of 81-lb average \$3.60; and 630 of 98-lb average sold at

\$3.65. 1,181 Nevada lambs of 67-lb average sold at \$4.55. Some Idaho lambs, 672 of 67-lb average sold at \$4.55; 1,335 of 64-lb average \$4.60. 669 Wyoming lambs, 62-lb average, sold at \$4.60. 1,510 Texas sheep of 92-10 average sold at \$3.55. A bunch of 72 Colorado lambs sold at \$4.85. 720 Colorado ewes, 82-lb average, \$3.25. Such feeders as felt pretty safe in their water supply were free purchasers during the week. 625 Wyoming lambs of 54-lb average sold at \$4. Some 696 Utah feeders of 93-lb average, \$3.45. 1,000 Utah lambs of 59-lb average, \$4.60. 600 Nevada stockers, 92-lb average, \$2.90. On the whole the market was very firm and the prices paid very satisfactory.

A WELL-KNOWN PROVISION HOUSE.

On another page will be found the advertisement of Frederick Bohnet, the well-known provision dealer, of 188 and 190 Monroe street, New York. The business was founded in 1850 by John Bohnet, the present proprietor's father, and was familiarly known as the Monroe street packing house. The establishment had a modest beginning, and like many other enterprises which have started that way, the business to-day is a large and prosperous one. The quality of the provisions handled by Mr. Bohnet is such that the demand for them is large and the customer always goes away satisfied. Mr. Bohnet's brother, John, is associated with him. Both young men are endowed with splendid ability, as the flourishing condition of the business evidences.***

WM. E. WEBBE & CO.
PROVISION BROKERS
807 ROYAL INSURANCE BUILDING,
CHICAGO.

H. J. WEIL, Manager Cash Provision Department.

F. BECKER & CO.
3362 South Halsted St., CHICAGO, ILL.

Manufacturers of **BEEF and HOG CASINGS**
and Dealers in **IMPORTED SHEEP CASINGS**.
Also, all kinds of **BUTCHER SUPPLIES**.
Factory, Union Stock Yards. Telephone Yards 666

Horse Casings Wanted
CASINGS

SEND OFFERS TO
KACHELMACHER & BOHMER,
174 Chambers St., New York.
WEIL'S CASING COMPANY,
626-630 HOWARD ST., BUFFALO, N. Y.,
Cleaner of and Dealer in
all kinds of **SAUSAGE CASINGS**.
Best Spices, Saltpetre and Potato Flour.

FREDERICK BOHNET,
Established 1850.

Telephone, No. 662 Franklin.

Orders promptly attended
to, City or Country.

188 and 190 Monroe Street,
NEW YORK.

General Provision Dealer.

TETZEL vs. MULLINS.

Mullins Disputes Tetzel's Right to the Title of Champion Beef Dresser of the World.—The Facts and the Case.

Readers are familiar with the challenge of Champion Paul Tetzel, who is employed by the United Dressed Beef Co., of New York, and its subsequent acceptance by Mr. F. Mullins, of Chicago, foreman of Swift & Co.'s abattoir. Tetzel deposited \$500 as the first installment of a side stake of \$1,000 and stipulated that the beef-dressing match should be held in New York. The sporting editor of the Chicago Journal was communicated with, which paper had printed Mullins' acceptance of Tetzel's challenge, and the matter was progressing favorably. For some reason the Chicago journal, who were requested to communicate the facts above stated to Mullins, failed to reply to the letter. Mullins said: "If Mr. Tetzel means business and will put up the money to show it, I will make a match with him for \$5,000 a side." Mr. Tetzel's money is up, but Mullins has not covered it yet. Tetzel received a letter from Mullins, dated October 4, in which he (Mullins) claims that his defeat by Tetzel in Cleveland does not entitle the latter to the title of the championship beef-dresser of the world, as that contest was entered into for a purse alone, and not the championship honors. Mullins adds: "The championship cannot be won or lost in a butchering tournament." Mullins claims that Tetzel should come to Chicago, the match to be held there, while the latter stipulates that it shall be held in New York, inasmuch as the present champion, according to sporting rules generally, is allowed the privilege of naming where the contesting event shall be held. Mullins signs himself "The Undisputed Champion Beef Dresser of the World."

It seems that Mullins' logic is somewhat faulty, as according to the best information at hand, he won his championship laurels in precisely the same manner that Tetzel won his. The record shows that Mullins won the championship title in the Exposition Building, in Chicago, Aug. 22, 1883. Nine men contested in the tournament for the prizes. If Mullins won the championship in a butchering tournament, it certainly would seem reasonable to suppose that it is a possible thing for Tetzel to win championship honors under similar conditions. And this Tetzel did in Cleveland, O., last August.

Mr. Sam. C. Austin, the sporting editor of the Police Gazette, has received the following letter from the Chicago Journal, a copy of which was forwarded to Mr. Tetzel: "Following the general acceptance of the challenge issued by Paul Tetzel, Mr. M. F. Mullins has to-day (Oct. 13) deposited with me \$3,000, as an indication of good faith, to arrange, if possible, a beef-dressing contest with Mr. Tetzel; and he authorizes me to inform Mr. Tetzel through you that he will not consent to a match for a smaller sum than \$3,000 a side, and would prefer to make the sum \$5,000 a side. Inasmuch as the challenge was issued by Mr. Tetzel, Mr. Mullins also claims the right to name the place for the contest and stipulates that it shall take place in Chicago. Mr. Mullins announces that he will await the pleasure of Mr. Tetzel for two weeks, and if nothing is heard from Mr. Tetzel in that time, Mr. Mullins will make his offer open to the world for a period of six weeks, first come first served, the \$3,000 deposit to remain in my hands during that period as evidence of good faith. Please advise me at earliest convenience of Mr. Tetzel's intentions in the matter. Very truly yours, Charles M. Peck, Editor Chicago Journal."

The Chicago Journal, in its issue of Oct. 13, says that Mullins' defeat in Cleveland by

Tetzel was brought about owing to the former breaking two cleavers and in having the toughest animals to deal with. Mullins further offers to place his world's championship gold medal in competition with those who dispute his title.

In the first place, Mullins has no title to dispute. Paul Tetzel is the champion beef dresser of the world. Tetzel says that Mullins is putting up a game of "bluff." Tetzel is disgusted with the talk about broken cleavers, tough bullocks and prize medals and the columns of misrepresentation in the newspapers, and simply wants Mullins to cover the money which Tetzel has deposited. The latter is willing to put up any amount of money, and has now had \$500 up, according to Mullins' first stipulation, for thirty days. He says he will keep it deposited for thirty days longer, at the end of which time, if he does not hear from Mullins, he will put him down as a "bluffer" of the first magnitude.

TECHNICAL.**ANSWERS TO CORRESPONDENTS.**

We gladly and as promptly as possible answer all reasonable questions in this column sent to us by our subscribers or advertisers.

Answers desired by mail should be accompanied by a stamped, addressed envelope.

Persons desiring not to be known as making an inquiry should add a nom de plume to their questions. By so doing they will avoid identification in this column. The correct name and address should, however, for the publisher's satisfaction, accompany each request for information.

S. P. G., KANSAS CITY.—We mailed conversion tables pertaining to oleo oil for Rotterdam; they are the only ones we have. There is no set rule to arrive at the value of cured ribs or any of the other products with a stated price for hogs. The rule varies with the fluctuations of the market affecting the different products. An approximate idea how to ascertain the value of the different cuts, etc. Repeated tests for a number of years have demonstrated that hogs will yield per cent. to product dressed (green) weight: Shoulders, 10 per cent.; hams, 12 per cent.; lard, 13 per cent.; sides, 35 per cent.; total, 70 per cent. In other words, 100 lb. live weight make 70 lb. green product, trimmed for curing. If hogs cost \$3.30, the product at 70 per cent. will cost the packer \$4.71 per 100 lb. The basis per 100 lb. for each cut is governed entirely by the demand, and there is no intelligent way to arrive at a basis, other than that shoulders, hams, sides and lard have a market value each day, and from these values or quotations the packer figures his per cent., deducting 3 per cent. from results thus obtained for shrinkage in curing as he wants to stand as little shrinkage as possible. For example:

Market Quotations.	Cost to Packer.
Green.	Green.
10% shoulders @ 3½..	.35 3.395.. .3395
12½ hams at 6½.....	.78 6.305.. .7566
13½ lard at 4.....	.52 3.88.. .5044
35% sides @ 5.....	1.75 4.85.. 1.6975
	3.40 3.2980
Less 3%10 Proof.
	3.30

It usually takes from 20 to 60 days to cure

the product cuts, according to size and weight.

On all dry salt meats after allowing the 3 per cent. for shrinkage, 25c. per 100 lb is added for curing, or in other words, a cured side costs the packer from green to cured: Green, \$4.85; shrinkage, 3 per cent., 15c.; curing, 25c.; total, \$5.25 cured.

Dry salt shoulders the same.

Hams cured in tierces, 207 lb green weight costing the packer, green, \$6.50; tierce, labor and pickle, 75c.; storage while curing, 25c.; total, \$7.50 cured, actual cost to packer.

One-third cent is usually added to cost of lard for tiercing. (2.) Oleo stearine is bought by lard refiners, candlemakers and occasionally, if the market permits it, by soap makers; in a small way there are numerous other users for oleo stearine which, however, consider the use of this article a trade secret. (3.) The apparatus for testing tallow, oils and fertilizers costs at least \$200; tallow and oil tests may be made by an intelligent man with special chemical training; fertilizer tests require a thorough chemist. (4.) You will find a list of renderers, soap and fertilizer works in our last directory of these trades. A new issue will be made early in 1898. (5.) Much of the information given above is found in our Pork Packers' Handbook, of which you and others in want of information should have a copy. Circular elsewhere in this issue.

STOCK CLERK, CHICAGO.—Please give your name and also let us know whether you are a regular subscriber to our paper. We cannot possibly pay attention to anonymous communications.

CURIOUS.—Process butter is made from good quality butter, either too salt or too soft, or even a little bit old in flavor, the process being that it is reduced again to oil, washed and refined, and, like oleo oil (which is used in the manufacture of butterine) this butter oil is made into prime and even fancy quality butter.

T. R. O. C., NORTH CAROLINA.—We have written you in full answering your recent query. We shall advise you later about implements for the dehorning of cattle. It is advisable to dehorn cattle when the animal is still a calf, when the horn pits are easily removed. It is stated that one of the advantages of dehorning cattle is that it prevents a vicious nature and an ugly disposition in the animal. It is not a painful operation when performed upon calves, as the thin, soft growth of horn yields easily to the treatment.

CHICAGO LIVE STOCK REVIEW.

(Written expressly for THE NATIONAL PROVISIONER by Mallory, Son & Zimmerman Co.)

HOGS.—Receipts this week were more liberal, as suggested in our last letter. The quality some days is very poor, especially on days like Monday, when a good many hogs are marketed from Minnesota. The swine plague in Minnesota seems to be more severe than in any other section of the country, and the liquidation of pigs and hogs of all kinds from that State continues heavy. The general quality however shows some improvement. The provision market showed considerable

**Pork and Beef Cracklings Wanted
AT HIGHEST PRICES.**

**JAS. McCALLUM & CO.
Dayton, Ohio.**

Manufacturers of

Azotine and Poultry Foods.

strength part of the time and the hog market sympathized to a small degree, and, although the average is better than last week, prices have held within a narrow range. Light and medium weight hogs still command a premium. We look for fair receipts of hogs right along, but do not look for as many hogs in the near future as we had during the corresponding time last year, but we do look for a better demand and better prices. We advise our readers to operate steadily and keep their hogs coming as fast as they are ready, or as fast as a shipment is ready for market. The bulk of the choice, smooth light and medium weight hogs selling from 3.85@4; good to choice smooth mixed hogs selling at 3.70@3.90, while heavy packing and heavy mixed hogs are selling from 3.50@3.90. Pigs are selling from 3.25@3.60, according to weight, quality and condition.

CATTLE.—Receipts of cattle continue liberal, and while prices for choice smooth grades and butchers' stock were fairly sustained, other grades of fat cattle ruled 10@15c. lower. Good to choice Westerns are selling at good prices, and the outlook is fair for the near future.

SHEEP.—Receipts of sheep and lambs continue moderate, and under a good demand the advance noted last week has been well sustained. The prospect looks favorable for at least steady prices in the near future.

CHICAGO PROVISION MARKET.

Since our last report the speculative market in provisions has experienced a little activity and quite a noticeable change for the better was made in prices. The packers have been buyers to quite an extent, but the outside interests are still afraid of another squeeze and keep on the edge of the market only.

The bearing down of prices and squeezing the outsiders has broken their confidence, and as a result the quietness of the market for the past few weeks. Monday an attempt was made to bull the market with some success, but it was almost all lost on Tuesday. The old excuse, yellow fever was brought up again and a consequent drop in prices to their former place. To-day, Wednesday, prices ruled without material change. Lard was in demand; pork and ribs quiet, hogs continuing to come in in large quantities; corn is lower; cash demand fair; foreign demand light. We look for a slight change for the better the coming week.

Trading is mostly in changes to December and January. Packers have been liberal buyers for the past few days.

Chicago packers slaughtered hogs last week as follows: Armour, 22,400; Anglo-American, 8,100; Boyd & Lunham, 4,700; Chicago, 4,900; Continental, 3,900; Hammond, 3,800; International, 6,500; Lipton, 7,300; Morris, 10,000; Swift, 17,800; Butchers', 6,300; making a total of 95,700 against 121,200 the previous week, 144,000 a year ago, and 157,500 two years ago.

RANGE OF PRICES.

SATURDAY, OCT. 16.

	Open.	High.	Low.	Close.
PORK—				
December....	7.80	7.80	7.70	7.75
January....	8.72½	8.77½	8.72½	8.72½
LARD—				
December....	4.25	4.30	4.25	4.27½
January....	4.42½	4.45	4.40	4.42½
RIBS—				
October....	4.00	4.62½	4.00	4.62½
December....	4.52½	4.55	4.50	4.50
January....	4.55	4.60	4.52½	4.57½

MONDAY, OCT. 18.

	Open.	High.	Low.	Close.
PORK—				
December....	7.65	7.92½	7.65	7.90
January....	8.67½	8.87½	8.67½	8.85
LARD—				
December....	4.25	4.40	4.25	4.37½
January....	4.40	4.55	4.40	4.52½

	Open.	High.	Low.	Close.
RIBS—				
October....	4.57½	4.57½	4.57½	4.70
December....	4.50	4.62½	4.50	4.60
January....	4.55	4.67½	4.55	4.65

TUESDAY, OCT. 19.

	Open.	High.	Low.	Close.
PORK—				
December....	7.80	7.85	7.70	7.75
January....	8.80	8.80	8.65	8.72½

LARD—

	Open.	High.	Low.	Close.
December....	4.32½	4.35	4.27½	4.32½
January....	4.47½	4.50	4.45	4.47½

RIBS—

	Open.	High.	Low.	Close.
October....	4.57½	4.57½	4.55	4.55
December....	4.55	4.55	4.47½	4.47½

WEDNESDAY, OCT. 20.

	Open.	High.	Low.	Close.
PORK—				
December....	7.72½	7.82½	7.72½	7.80
January....	8.67½	8.75	8.67½	8.72½

LARD—

	Open.	High.	Low.	Close.
December....	4.30	4.32½	4.30	4.32½
January....	4.45	4.50	4.45	4.47½

RIBS—

	Open.	High.	Low.	Close.
October....	4.55	4.55	4.55	4.55
December....	4.47½	4.50	4.47½	4.50

THURSDAY, OCT. 21.

	Open.	High.	Low.	Close.
PORK—				
December....	4.32½	4.42½	4.32½	4.40
January....	4.50	4.55	4.50	4.55

RIBS—

	Open.	High.	Low.	Close.
December....	4.50	4.57½	4.50	4.57½
January....	4.57½	4.65	4.57½	4.62½

PORK—

	Open.	High.	Low.	Close.
December....	7.82½	7.90	7.82½	7.87½
January....	8.77½	8.87½	8.77½	8.82½

FRIDAY, OCT. 22.

	Open.	High.	Low.	Close.
LARD—				
December....	4.42½	4.45	4.40	4.42½
January....	4.55	4.60	4.55	4.57½

RIBS—

	Open.	High.	Low.	Close.
December....	4.60	4.65	4.57½	4.65
January....	4.65	4.70	4.62½	4.67½

PORK—

	Open.	High.	Low.	Close.
December....	7.90	8.07½	7.85	8.05
January....	8.85	8.97½	8.85	8.95

** The large five-story brick building, corner West and Horatio streets, a long time occupied by the Gansevoort Freezing and Cold Storage Company, having been condemned by the Department of Docks to make room for a series of piers, has been sold at auction for \$100.

** Mr. Fred. Bowley, the Astoria packer, is a very busy man just now, being the Democratic candidate for the President of the Borough of Queens. Mr. Bowley is very popular and a prominent citizen of Astoria, and hence there is no doubt that his many friends will stand up for him to elect him, which is also the sincere wish of all the members of the trade and ourselves.

** Fire on Wednesday gutted the four-story story and basement warehouse at 3 Platt street, occupied by James B. Horner, importer and exporter of essential oils. His stock, which was almost totally destroyed, was estimated to be worth \$250,000. Mr. Horner said he believed his loss was covered by insurance in a score of companies.

** The New York Butchers' Fat Rendering Association is adding two 25-tierce open kettles to its plant.

* Mr. Simpson, a well-known capitalist of Boston and Fort Worth, has been in New York this week, and there is some talk about his forming a syndicate for the purpose of enlarging the Fort Worth plant.

** Fire occurred this week at the Manhattan State Hospital, and it was only due to the coolness and good judgment of Carlos F. McDonald, president of the institution, and H. E. Cole, the steward, that the many inmates of the building escaped in safety and without harm.

** The Board of Health meat inspectors

this week condemned 1,676 lb calves, 6,800 lb

beef, 1,260 lb sheep, 1 pig (25 lb), 28 barrels

poultry (5,673 lb).

** Walter A. Banta has just completed insulating the new six-story building of the Merchants' Refrigerator Co., 161 Chambers street, and also repairing several other cold storage buildings adjoining, which were damaged by fire. He has also entirely rebuilt the Barclay Street Refrigerator Co.'s plant, now known as the Mulford Freezing and Cold Storage Co., corner Barclay and Washington streets, New York City. From a circular forwarded to us, it appears that Mr. Banta has put up cold storage plants and ice houses for over a thousand of the best firms in the States. This speaks well for the guarantee of good workmanship and thorough insulation. The list and any information will be forwarded upon application to W. A. Banta.

** A recent innovation in the retail department of the pork packing establishment of G. H. Link, 125 to 129 Christopher street, is a portable raised miniature writing desk for each salesman, enabling them to make out their cash sale records without handling the paper, thereby preventing it from being covered with grease from the hand or from the counter. We also note that Mr. Link has disposed of three of his old wagons and replaced them with three new ones at a cost of over \$600.

** "Nat" Snyder, the courteous provision dealer of 231 Fulton street, is a very busy man just now. He has opened a branch at 160 and 161 Washington Market, and besides runs a fine market at 537 Cookman avenue, Asbury Park, N. J., and he reports business good.

** "It seems like home to me!" said Pat O'Reilly to his friend, as he passed a butcher's shop on Tenth avenue and noticed a large sign reading, "IRISH SAUSAGES." "Begorra, it's the mind I have to taste the joys of Hame, Sweet Hame!" and straightway he entered the store and ordered some

BERTH LEVI & CO.,
19 PEARL STREET, NEW YORK. 19 MICHIGAN AVENUE, CHICAGO,

HOG AND BEEF CASINGS.

Importers of English, Russian and New Zealand Sheep Casings.

BEST GERMAN POTATO FLOUR.

FOOD PRESERVATIVE (DRY ANTISEPTIC).

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Chicago: Union Stock Yards. London: 118 Great Suffolk Street.

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Cleaners and Importers of

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MANUFACTURERS AND CLEANERS OF PRIMEST QUALITY

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19 St. Andrew St., LIVERPOOL.

Established throughout Great Britain and Germany.
ONE QUALITY ONLY.

Sheep Casings,
Cattle Guts,
Hog Casings.
"THE BEST."

PLAUT & STRETCH,
Importers and Jobbers of SPICES,
"PURITY SPICE MILLS."
50 Pearl Street, NEW YORK.
Supplies for the Packing, Provision and
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QUOTATIONS AND SAMPLES SENT TO ANY ADDRESS.

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GRANULATED, POWDERED, CRYSTALS. . . . MANUFACTURERS AND REFINERS. . . .

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HAMBURG-AMERICAN LINE

The Hamburg-American Line is the oldest German line and the largest steamship company in the world. It has a fleet of 65 ocean steamers, of which 18 are large new twin-screw passenger ships. This is a larger number than any other line possesses. The Hamburg-American is THE ONLY LINE carrying cabin passengers EXCLUSIVELY by twin-screw steamers.

TWIN-SCREW EXPRESS SERVICE.
New York-Plymouth-London-Chesterburg-(Paris)-Hamburg
Holding the record for fastest time on this route.

Columbus....Oct. 28, 7 a.m. | Bismarck, Nov. 11, 10 a.m.
Twin-Screw Mail Service between NEW YORK and HAMBURG direct.
Pennsyl'nia, Oct. 23, 3 p.m. | Phoenixia ... Nov. 6, 3 p.m.
PatnaOct. 30, 9 a.m. | Persia.... Nov. 13, 8,30 a.m.
Steamers marked thus* take no cabin passengers.
The Pennsylvania is the largest carrier afloat.

BALTIC LINE TO CHRISTIANIA, COPENHAGEN and STETTIN.
AragonieOct. 23, 2 p.m. | Sicilia.... Nov. 6, 2 p.m.
*Twin-screw steamers.

Winter Cruise to Madeira, the Mediterranean and the Orient, from New York by steamship Auguste Victoria January 27, 1898. For further particulars, illustrated pamphlet, rates, etc., apply to

Hamburg-American Line.
37 Broadway, New York. 159 Randolph St., Chicago

"BIG FOUR"

THREE GREAT TRAINS.

"KNICKERBOCKER SPECIAL"

BETWEEN
ST. LOUIS, INDIANAPOLIS, CLEVELAND, CINCINNATI
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"SOUTHWESTERN LIMITED"

BETWEEN
CINCINNATI, COLUMBUS, CLEVELAND,
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BETWEEN
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SAUSAGE CASINGS AND DIRECT IMPORTER OF
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Best Sausage Casings of Every Description.

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COMMISSION BUYERS OF

HOGS, SHEEP AND CATTLE.

N. Y. CENTRAL LIVE STOCK YARDS
EAST BUFFALO, N. Y.

OFFICE, ROOM 15, EXCHANGE

FILL OUT

Subscription blank
on page 48.

Irish sausages. The butcher being surprised at the request, his attention was directed to his sign, which had once read, "Fresh Sausages," but which by long usage, parts of the letters "F" and "E" of the word "Fresh" had worn off. Pat was satisfied with the explanation and the butcher still got a customer.

The heavy wooden awning that overhung the sidewalk before the premises of J. J. Harrington & Co., dealers in small stock, corner Forty-third street and First avenue, was demolished on Tuesday last by order of the Inspector of the Bureau of Encumbrances. It was indeed an eyesore to the other firms in the neighborhood in the same line of business, and we must venture the remark that the building is much improved by its disappearance.

FINE TALENT ENGAGED.

The following embraces the names of the talent which has been engaged to entertain at the vaudeville event to be given by the Mutual Aid and Benefit Society of the United Dressed Beef Co., of New York, in Terrace Garden, on Friday evening next, Oct. 29.

Lew Dockstader, the minstrel king; Josephine Sabel, chanteuse eccentric; Hassan Ben Ali, Arabian acrobats; Watson, Hutchings and Edwards, German comedy sketch; Sidney Grant and Miss Norton, refined entertainers; Jones, Grant and Jones, three hot coons; Swift and Chase, comedy musical act, and Loney Haskell, monologue artist.

The program is an excellent one and such an attractive array of talent should draw a full house. The affair will conclude with the ball.

LOUISVILLE COTTON OIL MARKET.

(Special Telegram to "The National Provisioner.")

Louisville, Oct. 22.—Market this week shows an improvement over last, as there is a better feeling and a firmer tone. Prime summer yellow is quoted at 23 to 24; off, 22 to 23, barreled, f. o. b. here, with special brands bringing better prices. Crude market is easy, with inquiries for December; January oil predominating at same prices, as prompt is selling for, namely, 14½; Texas, 10½; Mississippi Valley, 13½ to 16; Georgia and Alabama, according to freight rates. Sales are: 15 tanks Texas prime crude, prompt shipment, 14½, and 10 tanks do, December shipment, same price.

CAKE AND MEAL.

Cottonseed products in Texas during the past week have shown a weak and declining tendency. Cake and meal are lower, with the foreign demand light. The demand for cake and meal from abroad has remained very small, and exporters have not been able to draw bids at anywhere near previous figures, if any at all. England and the Continent have had large arrivals of new stuff, and the Mississippi Valley, as well as the Atlantic States, are now bidding for foreign orders, too. On the 20th inst., the Houston market closed weak at the decline with demand limited. Prime cottonseed meal and cake, \$14 to \$18.50 per short ton, and linters, per lb., 2½ to 2½, all f. o. b. mill Texas interior points, according to location.

LIVERPOOL QUOTATIONS.

Liverpool, Oct. 22, 8:45 P. M.—Beef—Extra India mess dull, 67½-68½; prime mess dull, 56s. 3d. Pork—Prime mess, fine Western, dull, 50s.; prime mess, medium Western, dull, 46s. 3d. Ham—Short cut, 14 to 16 lb. firm, 35s. Bacon—Cumberland cut, 28 to 30 lb. firm, 38s.; short rib, 20 to 24 lb. firm, 34s.; long, clear middles, light, 35 to 38 lb. firm, 35s.; long, clear middles, heavy, 40 to 45 lb. firm, 34s.; short, clear backs, 16 to 18 lb. firm, 31s. 6d.; clear bellies, 12 to 14 lb. firm, 42s. Shoulders—Square, 12 to 14 lb. firm, 26s. Lard—Prime Western firm, 29s. 3d. Cheese—American finest, white and colored, steady, 45s. Tallow—Prime, city, steady, 48s. 6d. Cottonseed oil—Liverpool refined dull, 15s.

Supplementary Reports.

PROVISIONS AND LARD.

(Continued from page 14.)

There was an advance of 2 on pork, and 2 points on lard and ribs at Chicago, followed by a rise of 15 more on pork, 2 to 5 points on lard and 3 points on bacon, with rather more speculative activity and in sympathy with the advance for grain. There was increased buying of December and January lard by foreign houses. The packers were inclined to sell ribs moderately. There was more desire to cover contracts. Pork at Chicago, October, closed at \$8 nominal; December, sold at \$7.90, \$7.85, up to \$8, back to \$7.95, up to \$8.07, then to \$8.02, closed at \$8.05; January opened at \$8.82, sold to \$8.97, to \$8.95, to \$8.97 again, closed at \$8.95/\$8.97. Lard, October, closed 4.42 nominal; December, opened at 4.42, sold at 4.40 to 4.45, closed at 4.42/\$4.45. January opened at 4.55, sold to 4.60, closed at 4.57@4.60. Ribs, October, closed at 4.65 bid; December, opened at 4.60, sold at 4.35, up to 4.65, closed at 4.65 asked; January, opened at 4.65, sold at 4.62, up to 4.70, closed at 4.67@4.70. The New York market was higher on pork, with 100 bbls. sold, and old mess quoted at \$9@9.25, and new mess at \$9.50@\$10. Western steam lard here was at 4.75@4.80; city steam lard, 4.40 bid, with 4.50 asked. Refined was advanced to 5.15 for Continent with South American and compound quoted as upon the day before. Cut meats and other quotations generally were unchanged, although there were rather freer demands for meats from the out-of-town trade. Receipts of hogs at the West, 59,000 head, unloading 28,000 head at Chicago, against 51,300 head same day last year, unloading 24,500 head at Chicago.

TALLOW AND STEARINE.

(Continued from page 22.)

For tallow the remark of a probable sale before the close of the day before at 3½ for city was justified in the fact that 100 hds. were at length taken at 3½ which led to 150 hds. on the weekly contracts being obtained at 3½ (50 hds. had gone in the day before of the contracts at 3 5-10). The sale at 3½ was for the English market, while the price paid was permitted by the fact that a special freight accommodation was had. It was believed that 100 hds. more could be placed for export at 3½, but for other than an English market, although 3 8-16 was bid for 100 hds. for England. The market stands to-day at 3½, bid for city, with the meltors rather more unwilling to sell at the price, as slightly encouraged by the little export demand and the turning about to some strength for provisions and grain; but home buyers are very indifferent, not regarding the export interest as of sufficient force for any alarm.

For oleo stearine there is a fair degree of steadiness at 4½, here, at which 75,000 lb were sold, while in Chicago sellers still at 4½.

For lard stearine 5½ is now quoted for Western, in sympathy with higher lard.

For oleo oil no further sales at Rotterdam, with 386-40 florins quoted there.

COTTONSEED OIL.

(Continued from page 18.)

To-day (Friday) the market was very quiet. The export orders had been well satisfied previously through the week. The tone was steady over prices. There were sellers of prime yellow at 23½, without finding buyers. Crude in bulk at the mills was sold at 15½ for 2 tanks. White oil here quoted at 26½/27.

NEW YORK MARKETS.

OCEAN FREIGHTS.

The market for ocean freight continues strong. We quote:

Liverpool, Glasgow, Hamburg, per ton, per ton, per 100 lbs.

Oil cake	15/6	18/6	60.18
Canned meat	17/6	20/6	1.05 Marks.
Bacon	17/6	20/6	1.05 "
Lard, the	17/6	20/6	1.25 "
Lard (sm. p. kgs.)	20/6	26/6	1.20 "
Butter	50/6	50/6	2 M.
Tallow	17/6	20/6	1.05 "
Cottonseed oil, bbl.	3/6	4/6	1.05 "
Beef, p. g. to	6/6	6/6	1.05 "
Pork, per lb.	2/8	3/6	3.75 "

Direct port U. K. 2½/3 for large steamers, and 3/3 for small steamers, both terms. Direct port continent terms 1½/2½/3. Cork for orders 8/10%.

LIVE CATTLE.

Weekly receipts:

	Beefs.	Cows.	Calves.	Sheep.	Hogs.
Jersey City	4,022		1,300	17,385	12,271
Sixtieth St.	3,297	60	3,068	12,651	354
Fortieth St.	3,297				18,752
Hoboken	1,381		58	1,781	
High Val. R. R.	2,314	43	58	1,781	
Scattering			119	216	
Totals	11,015	163	4,565	31,903	32,768
Totals last week	10,484	171	4,256	40,802	34,203

Weekly shipments:

	Live Cattle.	Live Sheep.	Quar. Beef.
Eastmans Company	2,398		4,100
D. H. Sherman	306		516
Nelson Morris	206		4,780
Swift & Company	216		1,642
Schwarzchild & Salzberger	1,221		2,418
J. Chamberg & Son	1,173		1,019
J. A. Hathaway	100		
Total shipments	2,398		13,816
Total shipments last week	2,087	145	13,221
Boston	2,075		9,116
Baltimore	1,282		1,984
Philadelphia	5,365	1,354	1,019
To London	4,370	605	3,933
To Liverpool	601	450	18,777
To Glasgow	1,393	290	
To Bristol	869		
To Southampton			2,616
To Newcastle	182		
To Hull	230		
Totals to all ports	12,565	1,354	25,326
" " last week	10,747	3,068	26,840

QUOTATIONS FOR BEEFES (New York).

Good to choice native steers	65 a 5 00
Medium to fair native steers	4 40 a 4 00
Common native steers	3 75 a 4 35
Steaks and Oxf.	2 50 a 4 50
Bulls and dry cows	1 90 a 3 30
Good to prime native steers one year ago	4 60 a 4 80

LIVE CALVES.

Trade was rather slow, but prices held about the same and market rated steady. We quote:

Live veal calves prime, per lb	7 1/4 7 1/4
" " common to good, per lb	5 1/4 5 1/4

LIVE HOGS.

Trade is steadier, but demand dull; prices are firm at below prices. We quote:

Hogs, heavy weights (per 100 lbs.) extreme	4 40 20
Hogs, heavy	4 00 a 4 20
Hogs, light to medium	4 20 a 4 40
Pigs	3 40 40
Roughs	2 50 a 3 00

CHICAGO.

Union Stock Yards—Hogs fairly active; now barely steady. Light, \$3.50@\$4; one load sold early at \$4.05; mixed packers, \$3.60@\$4; heavy shipping grades, \$3.35@\$3.95; rough packing grades, \$3.35@\$3.45. Hogs closed steady; packers bought 24,300; shippers bought 7,000; left over, 4,000. The estimated receipts for to-morrow are 26,000.

CINCINNATI.

Hogs dull at \$3.60@\$3.92½.

EAST BUFFALO.

Hogs opened slow for early sales; light Yorkers and pigs, \$4.15, few at \$4.12½, generally \$4.10; all weights, good rough hogs, \$3.00@\$3.75; stags, \$2.50@\$3.25; closing easy; few unsold.

EAST LIBERTY, J. 21.

Hogs dull and 10c. to 15c. off from yesterday's prices. Good to best medium weights, \$4.10; few choice selected, \$4.15; good to best Yorkers, \$4.00@\$4.05; pigs and light Yorkers, \$3.00@\$4.40; heavy weights, \$4.00@\$4.05.

INDIANAPOLIS.

Hogs steady at \$3.85@\$3.95.

PEORIA.

Live hogs strong to 5c. higher; light, \$3.65@\$3.82½; mixed, \$3.60@\$3.80; heavy, \$3.55@\$3.77½; roughs, \$3.30@\$3.45.

ST. LOUIS.

Hogs steady; Yorkers, \$3.65@\$3.75; packers, \$3.50@\$3.70; butchers, \$3.50@\$3.80.

LIVE SHEEP AND LAMBS.

The demand was only fair, but with small stock market ruled firm at a trifling advance. Sheep, no alteration. We quote:

Liv. spring lambs, per lb.	65 a 6
" sheep, good to prime, "	5 1/2 a 6
" sheep, good to prime, "	3 1/2 a 5 1/2

OUR YELLOW BOOK
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AND ALLIED PRODUCTS

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- b A systematic analysis of cake indispensable.
- c Extremes of temperatures in cooking the meal equally wasteful.
- d Short time pressing baneful in its results.
- e The steam pressure gauge an important factor.
- f The recording thermometer used to indicate past conditions present in heater.
- g Pressure and its correct application in the obtaining of extractable oil.
- h The recording hydraulic pressure gauge.
- i Modern heaters, their construction and operation.
- j The difficulty experienced in treating meal.
- k Hints to practical oil millers with regard to pressroom appliances and methods.
- l Refining and filter press classification.
- m Evils attending the use of the hair mat.
- n Hard cake and measures for its prevention.
- o The manufacture of cottonseed oil on a small scale incompatible with economy.

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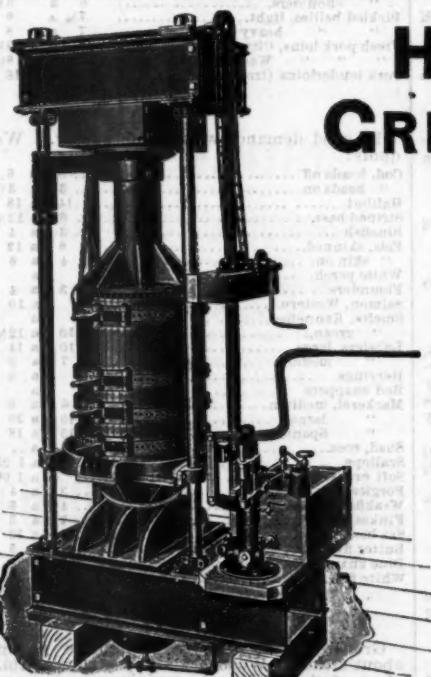
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LIVE POULTRY.

The continued liberal offerings keep market weak and low. Best fowls are offered freely at 8c. and chickens 7c., but these figures are extremes, and light weight stock often has to be shaded 1/2c., especially chickens. Roosters bring 4 1/2c. Turkeys weak and lower. Ducks and geese dragging heavily at low and irregular figures. We quote:

Chickens, local and Western, per lb.	6 1/2 a 7
" Southern,	6 1/2 a 7
Fowls, per lb.	7 1/2 a 8
Roosters, per lb.	4 a 4 1/2
Turkeys, per lb.	7 a 8
Ducks, Western, per pair	50 a 50
" Southern and Southwestern, per pair	40 a 50
Geese, Western, per pair	1 00 a 1 25
" Southern and Southwestern, per pair	80 a 1 00
Pigeons, old, per pair	25 a 25
" young and mixed, per pair	15 a 26

DRESSED BEEF.

The general tone of business dull, and prices are again a trifle lower for both native and Western dressed. Bologna meat is firm. We quote:

Choice Native, heavy	8 a 8 1/2
" light	7 1/2 a 8
Common to fair Native	7 a 7 1/2
Choice Western, heavy	7 a 7 1/2
" light	6 1/2 a 7
Good to prime Westerns	6 1/2 a 7
Common to fair Texan	6 a 6 1/2
Good to choice Heifers	6 a 7
Common to fair Heifers	5 1/2 a 6
Choice Cows	6 a 6
Common to fair Cows	5 a 5 1/2
Good to choice Oxen and Stags	5 1/2 a 6
Common to fair Oxen and Stags	5 a 5
Fleathly Bologna Bull	5 1/2 a 6
Bologna Cow beef, boned	5 1/2 a 5 1/2

DRESSED CALVES.

With a moderate demand and with quite fresh offerings. Market ruled weak and in buyers' favor. We quote:

Veals, City dressed, prime	10 a 11
" common to good	9 a 10
" buttermilk	7 a 8 1/2
Country dressed, prime	9 1/2 a 10
" common to good	8 1/2 a 9
" buttermilk	6 a 7
C. d. poor buttermilks and grasers	5 1/2 a 6 1/2

DRESSED HOGS.

With poor demand and small receipts, stocks on hand have declined 1/4c., pigs remaining the same. Several parcels of country dressed hogs under 60 lb fetched 7c., but this was extreme, as other weights brought only the city dressed figures. We quote:

Hogs, heavy	5 1/2 a 5 1/2
Hogs, 160 lbs.	5 1/2 a 5 1/2
Hogs, 150 lbs.	5 1/2 a 6
Hogs, 140 lbs.	6 a 6 1/2
Pigs	6 1/2 a 7
Country dressed	4 a 7

DRESSED SHEEP AND LAMBS.

The tone of the market was firm at a trifle advance on last week's figures. Sheep are steady at former prices. We quote:

Good to choice lambs	8 a 9
Common to medium lambs	6 1/2 a 8
Good to prime sheep	6 a 7 1/2
Common to medium	5 1/2 a 6 1/2

DRESSED POULTRY.

With continued liberal fresh receipts, a large share of which is showing up poorly from want of sufficient ice, the stock having been packed and shipped during the extreme hot weather of last week, demand very slow with stocks accumulating every day, the market is in a deplorable condition for the bulk of the offerings. Fowls especially are dull, and while there are not many strictly fancy, still so few wanted, and holders so anxious to sell, that 8c. is all that can be depended upon for average beat lots, and little outlet at that. Chickens have a little more call than fowls, and fancy scalded held up to 8 1/2c., and finest dry picked at 9c. The market however is loaded down with poor to fair quality fowls and chickens which are urging to cheap trade from 7@7 1/2c. down to 5@6c., and not cleaning up at that. Spring turkeys plenty, quality generally poor and average lots very dull and irregular. Old turkeys steady. Spring ducks about steady for nearby, but Western more plenty and a shade easier. Eastern geese unchanged. We quote:

Spring turkeys, dry-picked, choice, per lb.	11 a 12
" scalded	9 a 11
" small and thin, per lb.	8 a 9

Turkeys, old, average lots

10 a 11

Spring chickens, Phila., fancy, per lb..... 10 a 14

" " fair to good..... 8 a 11

" " West., dry-picked, fancy..... 8 a 9 1/2

" " " scalded, fancy..... 8 a 8 1/2

" " " fair to good..... 6 1/2 a 7

Fowls, State and Penn., good to prime..... 8 a 8

" " Western, prime, dry-picked..... 8 a 8

" " Southwestern, prime, dry-picked..... 7 1/2 a 8

" " Western, prime, scalded..... 7 1/2 a 8 1/2

" " fair to good..... 6 1/2 a 7 1/2

" " chickens, po r..... 8 a 8

Old Cock, Eastern, spring, per lb..... 5 a 5 1/2

Ducks, Eastern, spring, per lb..... 12 1/2 a 13

" " Western, spring, prime, per lb..... 8 a 9

" " poor..... 6 a 7

Geese, Eastern, spring, white, per lb..... 14

" " dark..... 12 a 13

Squabs, choice, large, white, per doz..... 2 25 a 2 50

" " small and poor, per doz..... 1 25 a 1 50

PROVISIONS.

Market very quiet this week. Hams not selling so freely, and the outside figure is extreme for selected. Smoked bacon and beef tongues are in fair demand, but the figures quoted have not been exceeded during the week. Pork loins, Westerns, are not so plentiful, and nothing below 8c. offering. We quote:

(JOBBER TRADE).

Smoked hams, 10 lbs, average..... 9 a 10

" 12 to 14 "

" heavy..... 9 a 9 1/2

California hams, smoked, light..... 7 1/2 a 8

" " heavy..... 7 a 7

Smoked bacon, boneless..... 10 a 10 1/2

" (rib in). 8 a 9 1/2

Dried beef sets..... 18 a 20

Smoked beef tongues, per lb..... 14 a 15

" shoulders..... 6 a 6 1/2

Pickled bellies, light..... 7 1/2 a 9

" heavy..... 7 a 8

Fresh pork loins, City..... 9 a 9 1/2

" Western..... 8 a 8 1/2

Pork tenderloins (frozen)..... 15 a 16

FISH.

In good demand, with good supply. We quote:

Cod, heads off..... 5 a 6

" heads on..... 8 a 9 1/2

Halibut..... 14 a 15

Striped bass..... 8 a 12 1/2

Bluefish..... 8 a 12

Eels, skinned..... 6 a 12

" skin on..... 4 a 6

White perch..... 5 a 6

Flounders..... 3 a 4

Salmon, Western..... 10 a 10

Smelts, Kennebec..... 10 a 12 1/2

" green..... 10 a 13

Lobsters, large..... 10 a 14

" medium..... 7 a 9

Herrings..... 3 a 3

Red snappers..... 6 a 8

Mackerel, medium..... 6 a 8

" large..... 15 a 20

" Spanish..... 15 a 18

Shad, roe..... 1 a ..

Scallops..... 75 a 1 25

Soft crabs..... 1 a 1 00

Porgies..... 3 a 4

Weakfish..... 4 a 5

Flukes..... 2 a 3

Sea bass..... 8 a 12

Butter fish..... 8 a 8

Blue snappers..... 3 a 4

White fish..... 10 a 10

GAME.

Grouse in fair supply, but choice young about steady. Woodcock and partridges firm. Most of the wild ducks arriving are in poor condition and of uncertain value. Venison slow. We quote:

Woodcock, per pair..... 90 a 1 25

Partridges, per pair..... 100 a 1 25

Grouse, per pair..... 50 a 90

Reed birds, per doz..... 100

Wild ducks, canvas, per pair..... 2 00 a 2 50

" redhead..... 1 50 a 2 00

" mallard..... 60 a 75

" blue wing teal, per pair..... 35 a 40

" green wing teal, per pair..... 20 a 25

" common, per pair..... 20 a 25

Venison, fresh, per lb..... 16 a 17

English Snipe, per doz..... 1 25 a 1 50

Golden plover, per doz..... 1 25 a 1 50

Grass Plover, per doz..... 1 00 a 1 60

Quail, frozen, per doz..... 1 02 a 1 75

BUTTER.

Receipts last six days, 25,430 packages; previous six days, 26,921 packages. Most receivers report a quiet trade in nearly all classes of stock, but the position of the market does not seem to have changed in any important particular. Extra fresh creamery was fairly firm at 23c., buyers paying that price to the extent of their requirements, but showing no disposition to anticipate future needs. Several receivers were short of stock and took quite a strong view of the situation, others had enough to supply their trade and felt that values should not be disturbed in

any way. Some jobbers were interested in fresh firsts to a moderate extent, but as a rule there was light demand for all grades under finest. Storage creamery continues to have a fair share of the trade, with sales of fancy quality at 20 1/2@21c.—a carload of gilt-edge stock sold at the top figure on Thursday. Only a little State dairy arriving and the proportion of desirable quality is small; fancy fresh made tubs would bring 20c. and fine firkins might reach 18c. Imitation creamery generally poor and has slow sale. Fresh firsts from 11c. upward are quiet, but at that price and below the feeling is firm. We quote:

NEW BUTTER.

Creamery, Western, extras, per lb.....	13 a 23
" firsts.....	20 1/2 a 21
" seconds.....	17 a 19
" thirds.....	14 a 15
" State, extras.....	22 1/2 a 23
" firsts.....	20 1/2 a 22
" thirds to seconds.....	14 a 19
" June make, extras.....	20 1/2 a 21
" firsts.....	16 a 19
State dairy, half firkin tubs, extras.....	20
" " seconds.....	16 a 18
" firkins, fine.....	14 a 15
" fair to good.....	16 a 16
Tubs, thirds.....	12 a 13
Tins, etc.....	12 a 17
Western imitation creamery, best.....	16 a
" firsts.....	13 a 14
" seconds.....	11 1/2 a 12
factory, extra (June packed).....	13 a
" held, seconds to thirds.....	11 1/2 a 12 1/2
" fresh, firsts.....	12 a
" seconds.....	11 a
" thirds.....	9 a 10 1/2

CHEESE.

Receipts last six days, 43,753 boxes; previous six days, 38,000 boxes. The market for large full cream cheese presents a generally quiet appearance and without especially new features. Only two or three exporters appear to be interested, and they are taking a few lots at generally 9c. That figure, however, is certainly the extreme for colored, though fancy white is scarce and firm, with some disposition to ask 9 1/2c. Small size full cream having a moderate home trade demand and feeling fairly steady for fancy grades. Skims in rather larger supply, but an absence of important demand, and prices weak and tending lower. Cable, 45s. We quote:

NEW CHEESE.

State, full cream, large, colored, fancy.....	9 a 9
" white, "	9 a 9
" choice, "	8 1/2 a 8 1/2
" fair to good, "	8 a 8
" common, "	7 1/2 a 7 1/2
" colored, small, fancy, "	9 a 9
" white, "	9 1/2 a 9 1/2
" small, choice, "	8 1/2 a 8 1/2
" common to good, "	7 1/2 a 8
" light skims, choice, small, "	7 a 7 1/2
" large, "	6 1/2 a 6 1/2
" small, "	6 a 6 1/2
" large, "	6 a 6 1/2
" good to prime, "	5 a 5 1/2
" common to fair, "	4 a 4 1/2
" full skims, "	3 a 3 1/2

EGGS.

Receipts last six days, 39,511 cases; previous six days, 45,838 cases. There seems to be nothing to draw the market out of the rut in which it has been running for some time past. The decrease in receipts is gradual and most receivers have an ample supply of fresh gathered eggs—so called—of which the ordinary qualities are dragging heavily and the best are more or less easily sold according to their quality and the ideas of the buyer. Of course really new eggs—all such—are worth considerably more than any quotations given for stock arriving, and it is possible for Western packers to put up eggs worth a premium by culling out the shrunken eggs. But very few of them do this sufficiently to enable receivers to get more than 17c. and buyers are turning down many of the samples submitted at that price. These rejections have practically no outlet above 10@12c., case count. Seconds quiet. Spring refrigerators have only a very light movement; the light sales reported from local storage are in ranges quoted, but the outside figure is extreme, and it is impossible to say at what price sales could be forced. We quote:

State and Penna., fancy, per doz.....	18 a 19
" fair to good.....	16 a 17
Western, fresh-gathered, fancy.....	17 a 17
Western, average prime.....	15 1/2 a 16 1/2
Western, fair quality.....	16 a 15 1/2
West.-rn, poor to fair, case count, per doz.....	9 a 12
Western, dirties, candied, case count.....	9 1/2 a 10
Western, dirties and seers, ord., case count.....	7 a 8 1/2
Check, per 30-doz. case.....	3 10 a 2 40
Refrigerator stock, early packed, choice.....	14 a 14 1/2
" fair to good.....	13 1/2 a 14
Limed, Western, per doz.....	13 1/2 a 14

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A gentleman who is thoroughly familiar with the canning business in all its phases (meats, soups, etc.), erecting of machinery, and has the best of references, is open for a position. Apply P. X., Box 50, THE NATIONAL PROVISIONER, 284-286 Pearl street, New York.

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AN EXPERIENCED SOAPMAKER can find a position by applying or writing to the publication offices of this paper, 284-286 Pearl street, New York.

OLEO AND NEUTRAL LARD.

(MARGARINE.)

During last week the sales in Rotterdam of spot oil were enormous, the churners taking hold of all the oil out there, and the sales for the week aggregated 6,000 tcs. This left the market bare of oil in the early part of this week, but when the steamer Rotterdam arrived at Rotterdam on Wednesday, sales took place of 1,300 tcs. at from 40 florins down to 38 florins for the best brands, and the market is now easier, with few inquiries, and choice oil worth nominally from 40 down to 39 florins; prime brands selling at 37 florins and low grades at 30 florins.

There is very little business doing in neutral lard, the prices asked by packers being far away from the views of buyers. The value in Rotterdam of neutral lard is 32 to 33 florins, but the churners being well supplied, are not making purchases at the moment.

SALES OF OLEO OIL IN ROTTERDAM.

The following sales were cabled for the week ending Oct. 22:

- Oct. 15. United sold at 38 florins.
- " 15. Harrison sold at 38 florins.
- " 15. Calumet stock sold at 38 florins.
- Oct. 15, 1,000 tcs. in all were sold.
- Oct. 20. Modoc sold at 40 florins.
- " 20. Eastman Extra sold at 40 florins.
- " 20. Harrison sold at 40 florins.
- " 20. Morris Extra sold at 40 florins.
- " 20. Morris Extra sold at 39 florins.
- " 20. Modoc sold at 39 florins.
- " 20. Monach sold at 38 florins.
- " 20. Harvey Extra sold at 38 florins.
- " 20. Brilliant Extra sold at 37 florins.
- " 20. Queen City sold at 37 florins.
- " 20. Dold Extra sold at 37 florins.
- Oct. 20, 1,300 tcs. sold.
- Oct. 21. Harrison sold at 40 florins.
- " 21. Red Star sold at 37 florins.
- Oct. 21, 200 tcs. sold.
- Sales for the week, 6,000 tcs. spot.
- Oct. 16, stock in first hands, 600 tcs.
- Oct. 16, stock afloat.—Per Stmr. Rotterdam from New York Oct. 9, due Oct. 17, 1,927 tcs.; per Stmr. Patapic from Balto. Oct. 9, due Oct. 18, 3,451 tcs.; per Stmr. Venango from Balto. Oct. 16, due Oct. 26, 2,947 tcs.; per Stmr. Maasdam from New York Oct. 16, due Oct. 23, 1,239 tcs. Total, 9,565 tcs.

Oct. 16.—My London cable reports: Butter, market dull and lower; Margarine, market quiet and steady.

Imports into Great Britain for week ending Oct. 9, 1896—Butter, 53,282 cwt.; margarine, 19,265 cwt. 1897—Butter, 47,000 cwt.; margarine, 16,000 cwt.

Exports of Oleo Oil to Rotterdam.

Oct. 16. Per Stmr. Maasdam—Eastman, 226; Dold, 65; Hughes, Cook, 70; Swift, 325; S. & S., 282; Martin, 120; Isaacs, 27; Hammond, 75; A., 60.

Oct. 18. Per Stmr. Venango—Armour & Co., 750; Armour Packing Co., 360; Cudahy Packing Co., 120; Swift, 196; Morris, 780; Hammond, 300; Union Stock Yards Co., 115.

Neutral Lard.

Oct. 16. Per Stmr. Maasdam—Cleveland, 60; Swift, 60.

Oct. 18. Per Stmr. Venango—Armour & Co., 403; Armour Packing Co., 322; Cudahy Bros. Co., 75; International, 190.

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BUTCHERS.

The following Mortgages on Butchers' Fixtures, Bills of Sale, etc., have been recorded during the past week up to Saturday, October 16, 1897. They are a reprint of our Advance Sheet, sent out to houses on October 16, who subscribe to same.

NEW YORK CITY.

Adler, Louis, 126 East 110th; to Annie Adler.	\$500
Guttenberg, Saml., 1660 Ave. A; to G. Zanzig	350
Greenbaum, Nathan, 1060 Tremont Ave.; to H. Brand	330
Hoffin, F. J.; to J. Ford (Ice Wagons, etc.)	600
Schneider, Lena, 552 9th Ave.; to A. Schneider	200

Bills of Sale.

Driscoll, Patrick, 60 Gouverneur; to C. P. McLaughlin (Fish Market Fixtures)	20
Schneider, Christian, 552 9th Ave.; to Lena Schneider	300
Schneider, Teresa, 1 Morris; to M. Mallner	1

KINGS COUNTY.

Vollmar, G., 1065 Myrtle Ave.; to W. Neiheiser	160
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Bills of Sale.

Muth, J. L., 46 Cooper; to Anna Muth	240
--------------------------------------	-----

HUDSON COUNTY.

Marz, Bertha, et al.; to A. Mengen	200
------------------------------------	-----

\$1.

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GROCERS.

The following Mortgages on Grocers' Fixtures, Bills of Sale, etc., have been recorded during the past week up to Saturday, October 16, 1897. They are a reprint of our Advance Sheet, sent out to houses on October 16, who subscribe to same.

NEW YORK CITY.

Barrett, H. C., 43d and Broadway; to W. C. Barrett, executor of: (Hotel)	\$5,250
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Diamond, Abraham, 172 Suffolk; to H. Danzig et al. (Butter Box)	35
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Gonyea, Grant, 98 8th Ave.; to Miss Gilbert Gonyea (Butter Fixtures)	200
--	-----

Maschmeyer, John, 2516 8th Ave.; to C. Danevitz	800
---	-----

Marolda, Nicola, 325 West 69th; to Lucia Marolda	1,000
--	-------

Newburger, Otto, 1632 1st Ave.; to C. H. Hincke	100
---	-----

Pell, Jacob, 78 East 110th; to J. Dahut's Sons (Butter Fixtures)	30
--	----

Reilly, Patrick, 1470 Amsterdam Ave.; to P. Reilly	200
--	-----

Wahlers, Minnie, 889 9th Ave.; to F. Bartels	100
--	-----

Bills of Sale.

Buongiorno, Giuseppe, 147 Elizabeth; to C. Corras	90
---	----

Boxer, Dorah, 1 East 112th St.; to M. Lindner	300
---	-----

Brokate, Hy., 2077 Arthur Ave.; to Minnie Brokate	200
---	-----

Grossmann, C. H., 223 East 78th; to F. G. Fuchschwerdt	300
--	-----

Haassmann, Louis, 226 William; to E. Como (Restaurant)	275
--	-----

Hayden, James, 331 Hudson; to E. Oatis	500
--	-----

Same; same; same	400
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Keitel, Lillie, 873 3d Ave.; to J. R. Berbling (Restaurant)	1
---	---

Kaufman, Hy., 149 East Houston; to M. H. Politziner	45
---	----

Lages, Oscar, 527 West 50th; to Aug. Lages	1
--	---

Laurencelle, L. A., 1690 2d Ave.; to Elzear Laurencelle (Butter and Eggs)	1
---	---

Richmond, Jennie, 5 Rivington; to S. Lipschitz	133
--	-----

Spiegelman, Louis, 217 Chrystie; to Abe Spiegelberg	350
---	-----

Yorke, Bernard, 1470 Amsterdam Ave.; to P. Reilly	450
---	-----

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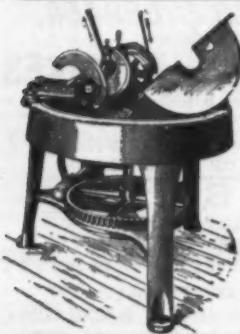
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Cutting of Hogs.

When to Commence Cutting.—Size of Gang.—The Cutting Gang.—The Chopper.—Instruments in Use.—Side Meat Trimmers.—Ribbers.—Backbone Sawers.—Shoulder Trimmers.—Blade Pullers.—Where to Chop the Backbone Out.—Other Men and Boys Necessary.—Cost of Cutting.—Domestic Cuts.—Export Cuts.—Loin.—Wrapping.—Cold Storage.—Treatment During Summer Season.—No Lean Meat to Tanks.—Spareribs.—Backbones, Neckbones, Hocks; What to do With Them.—Short-rib Middle (Illustrated); How to Cut.—English Short-rib Middle (Illustrated and explained).—Long Clear Middle (Illustrated and explained).—Extra Long Clear Middle (Illustrated and explained).—Long-rib Middle (Illustrated and explained).—Cumberland Middle (Illustrated and explained).—Yorkshire Middle (Illustrated and explained).—Staffordshire Middle (Illustrated and explained).—Dublin Middle.—Stretford Middle.—Birmingham Middle (Illustrated and explained).—Short, Clear Sides (Illustrated and explained).—Extra Short, Clear Sides (Illustrated and explained).—Wiltshire Sides (Illustrated and explained).—South Staffordshire Sides (Illustrated and explained).—Clear Belly (Illustrated and explained).—Rib Belly (Illustrated and explained).—Welsh Sides.—Irish-cut Sides.—South Staffordshire Sides.—Clear Bellies, English.—Rib Bellies.—Picked Clear Bellies.—Short Clear Backs, English (Illustrated).—Short Fat Backs (Illustrated).—Long Fat Backs (Illustrated).—Picked Clear Backs.—Short-cut Hams (Illustrated).—Long-cut Hams (Illustrated).—Stuffed Hams (Illustrated).—South Stafford Hams.—Manchester Hams.—Shank Hams.—California Hams (Illustrated).—Rolled Hams, Bone-

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Importance of this Department.—Description of Tanks and Capacity.—Size of Manholes.—Location of Same and Water Pipes and Lard Cocka.—How to Set Up a Tank.—To Avoid Loss of Life and Property.—Operation of Tanks.—How to Fill, and When.—What to Do When Tank Gets "Flushed" in Cooking.—How Long to Cook.—How Much Time to Settle.—The Use of Salt in Tank.—Drawing to Cooler.—Pumping Through Filter Press of Separator.—Necessity for Quicker Cooling.—Difference in Temperatures Between Lard Drawn to Tierces and Lard Drawn to Tins.—How to Facilitate the Draining of Tank Water.—Cleaning of Coolers.—Vats and Catch Basins.—Making of "Stick."—Pressing Refuse from Tank Water.—Saving Lard from Tank Water.—What to Do With Residue.—Tight and Open Jacket Kettles.—How to Operate Each of Them.—How Long to Cook, and Under Which Pressure.—The Use of the Hasher and Agitator.—Neutral Lard.—How and Where it is Made.

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Its Importance.—What is Paid by Dealers to Packers, Variation of Prices.—Handling of No. 1 Guts.—Percentage of Good Guts.—Advantage of Handling Guts in the Packing House.—Handling of Bung Guts.—Salting, Drying, Packing.—Points of Interest.

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Soaking, Cleaning, Salting.—Quantity of Salt Allowed.—Yield per Hog.—Calculating Profits for Casings Department, 4 Months' Killing, 2 Examples.—Advantages to the Packer.

Fertilizer Department.

Dried Blood.—Concentrated Tankage or "Stick."—Percentage of Phosphate, Moisture and Ammonia.

Sample Analysis of Dried Blood.

Concentrated Tankage, No. 1

Ground Tankage.—Raw Bone Meat.

—Ground Steam Bone.—Value of

Dried Blood as a Fertilizer per Unit and per Ton.—Concentrated

Tankage, No. 2.—Ground Tankage.

—How Manufactured, and What it Contains.—Raw Bone Meal.

—Ground Steam Bone.

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Provision Brokers and Commission Merchants.

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or 1000 lbs. of butter

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